The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, April 26, 1872.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will bear in mind that the pressure upon the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE's Sunday edition is very great, and that it will be necessary for them to hand in their advertisements at an early hour to-day, in order to secure insertion and proper classification in to-morrow's issue.

The House of Representatives refused, yesterday, to adopt a concurrent resolution for adjournment on the 29th of May, Mr. Dawes having been therein successful on behalf of his Committee and their important Revenue measure. It is hinted, however, that the failure of the resolution was in part owing to the awkwardness of its mover, Mr. Dickey, and that a renewal of it, after a day or two, will be successful.

It seems to be pretty well established that Secretary Fish has gone to work to settle the interlocutory difficulty with Great Britain in the manner hinted yesterday. That is, he will announce to the Geneva Board that America doesn't want that immense bill of consequential damages allowed,—that, on the contrary, she wishes the principle of consequential damages disallowed, and merely presents the figures as a horrible example of what the contrary would lead to.

A Grant organ at Wilmington, Ill., publishes a private letter, which it alleges to have been written by one of the editors of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in 1864, and which expressed a preference for some other candidate than Lincoln, the National Republican Convention of 1864 not having then been held. No editor of THE TRIBUNE recollects having written any such letter. Will the organ referred to favor the public with the name of the writer of the letter? Its refusal to do so will warrant us in pronouncing the thing a forgery.

The United States Senate was engaged yesterday upon the Deficiency bill, during the consideration of which a spirited discussion sprang up relative to the merits of eight-hour legislation. The immediate issue of this was an amendment, directing all employers of labor on behalf of the Government to pay their help the same wages for eight hours' labor that they used to pay for ten; and appropriating for the purpose sufficient funds to enable the payment of back claims of this Government from the 19th of May, 1869, the time when the hours were reduced by statute. The measure received the sanction of the Senate, in substantially the same form as it came from the House. It is too near election for public men to say no to any eight-hour proposition.

The Massachusetts Delegation to the Cincinnati Convention passed through Washington yesterday. Mr. F. W. Bird, one of the most influential politicians in the State, and the farthest from being an office-seeker, leads the Delegation. He is said to anticipate, as a result of Mr. Adams' letter, an unfavorable effect upon that gentleman's chances for the nomination—a result doubtless as agreeable to Mr. Adams as to any of those whom, for want of a better word, we designate as his rivals. It is well to remark, however, that a contrary opinion to that attributed to Mr. Bird is reported from Cincinnati, and that the New York *World* continues its warm advocacy of Mr. Adams. The same paper very wisely adjures all Democrats to keep away from Cincinnati, at the same time pledging that party to the support of any reasonable nomination which the Republicans there assembled may make.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is proving very disastrous, insomuch that all the villages for miles around the base of the volcano are being evacuated by their terrified inhabitants. For these the Government has to provide, and the Ministers have been summoned from Rome for the purpose. From the meagre account furnished by the cable, the eruption appears to be a repetition of 1779, the matter emitted being lava, ashes, and red-hot stones. By the eruption referred to (which was three or four months in reaching its climax), the village of Torre del Greco, situated amid luxuriant vineyards, only seven miles from Naples, was totally destroyed. Built up out of the lava which had buried it, and increased to a town of 13,000 people, the village is now again threatened with destruction. Of the stones then thrown up, some were more than a hundred feet in circumference. It will be recollected that, at the first eruption of Vesuvius, in A. D. 79, ashes and sulphurous vapors [illegible]. Lava did not begin to flow until a thousand years later; since which time there have been many very serious eruptions. The most notable of these during the present century were those of 1822 and 1855, by the latter of which the village of Cercolo was destroyed, and the shape of the mountain greatly altered, so vast was the quantity of lava [illegible].

We are loath to credit the rumor that sixty (or another account has it, two hundred) persons spectators were destroyed yesterday by being caught in a stream of lava. The whole story does not seem to be confirmed by the latest advices from Naples.

The resolution in behalf of Dr. Houard adopted yesterday by the House of Representatives in the following amended form:

WHEREAS, [It is alleged that] Dr. John Emilio Houard has, after one year's imprisonment and trial by a military court-martial, been convicted of complicity in an insurrection against the Spanish Government in the Island of Cuba, and, under said conviction, has been transported to a penal colony of Spain for the term of eight years, from which conviction, sentence, and punishment he appeals for protection to the Government of the United States; and, whereas, [it is further alleged] first, that the said Houard was a native-born citizen of the United States; second, that he never renounced his allegiance as such citizen; but, on the contrary, has claimed to be and has been entitled by the officers of the Government and of the United States as a citizen of the United States; third, that it is not shown by any form of proof that he ever became, by any act, a subject or citizen of the Government of Spain; and whereas, [it would thus appear] that his trial, sentence, and punishment have been in disregard and violation of his undoubted rights as a citizen of the United States under the Constitution and laws thereof, and the treaty of October 27, 1795, between the United States and Spain: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That in the judgment of this House the said John Emilio Houard was and is a citizen of the United States by birth and continued and uninterrupted choice, and as such is entitled to all and every protection from this Government, and, in the opinion of this House, the President should promptly demand his unconditional release and the restoration of his property, which has been confiscated to the Spanish Government; [unless it shall be made to appear on the investigation to the satisfaction of the Executive Department that the said Houard has been held for and duly convicted of an offense committed by him within the jurisdiction of Spain, and has been prosecuted therefor by authority of law, and according to the forms of proceedings usual in like cases, and that the privileges secured to citizens of the United States by the seventh article of the treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795, were neither denied nor disregarded on his trial.]

It will be seen that the resolution, as amended, is a rather Pickwickian utterance. The words in brackets are those added or necessitated by Bingham's amendment, the effect of which was apparently to avoid committing the Administration for its really inexcusable failure to investigate the facts of this case.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and several of them were excited, under a sharp advance in prices. Mess pork was 25c per brl higher, closing at $12.60@12.65 cash, $12.67 1-2@12.70 seller May, and $12.97 1-2 @13.00 seller June. Lard advanced 15c per 100 lbs, closing at $8.80 cash or seller May, and $8.95 seller June. Meats were 1-8c higher, at 4 1-4@4 3-8c for shoulders, 6 1-2c for short ribs, and 7 1-8c for short clear. Highwines were quiet and steady at 84c per gallon. Lake freights were more active but lower, at 10 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was active and stronger, at [illegible] per brl for fair to choice extras. Wheat advanced 3c per bu, closing at $1.34 1-2 cash, $1.34 3-4 seller May, and $1.37 seller June. Corn was less active but a shade higher, closing at 43 3-4c cash or seller May, and 44 1-2c seller June. Oats were 1-4@3-8c higher, closing at 33@35 1-8c cash or seller May. Rye was quiet and firm, at 75c for car lots of No. 2. Barley was quiet and steady at 56c for No. 2, according to location. The hog market was active and steady at yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.20@4.45 for common to choice. Cattle were again quiet [illegible]. Sheep were without quotable change, [illegible] fair demand at about previous prices.

POLITICAL.

The Cincinnati Convention—Gossip and Faces in Advance.

Prominent Republican Politicians on Hand and to Arrive.

Names Mentioned in Connection with the Chairmanship of the Convention.

The Adams Letter and Its Effect Still the Subject of Speculation.

Supposed Programme of the Reunionists and Reformers.

The Missouri Delegation a Unit for Gratz Brown.

Additional Southern Delegations En Route to Cincinnati.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—Active preparations for the Liberal Convention continue. The people of Cincinnati, irrespective of party, show a disposition to entertain those coming to the city upon the occasion, in the most hospitable manner. Never in the history of the country has a National Convention received a warmer greeting than will be awarded this. The limited capacity of the hotels of the place is already exhausted by advance orders sent by telegraph. Not only are the rooms doubly occupied to the roof, but the halls and corridors will be similarly crammed. Persons not otherwise provided for will be quartered upon the citizens, who will throw open their doors to receive them. The flood of humanity will overflow into the suburbs, filling the elegant residences of those who live beyond the city limits. All of the immense crowd expected will be accommodated as well as circumstances will permit.

The immense hall of the Exposition needs only a few finishing touches to be ready for occupation. The seats for members, and the tables for reporters are in place. The seats in the galleries will be ready to-morrow. All the delegates who are now here are unanimous in praise of the place, saying that no National Convention has before been so well accommodated. Nearly 7,000 persons can be seated, and nearly 1,000 more can be provided with standing-room. The tables of the reporters will be duly assigned next Tuesday by the Committee having that matter in charge. The accommodations for the press will be [illegible], as you have already been informed, will be ample.

Few of the delegates on the ground have ventured to suggest the name of a President of the Convention, but Gratz Brown and Lyman Trumbull have been incidentally mentioned in connection with that office, these gentlemen being both possessed of considerable Parliamentary ability.

The Convention is the absorbing topic of conversation everywhere, simple citizens discussing all the questions growing out of it with as much zeal and earnestness as if they were delegates. The confidence of all those who favor the Liberal movement grows in strength from day to day as renewed evidences of its popularity are developed. Cincinnatians seem unanimous in favor of Charles Francis Adams for the first place upon the ticket. It was thought by many yesterday that his letter had weakened his chances; but the general opinion is that he is now stronger than ever. Judge Davis meets with little favor in this locality, many deeming that he has shown too great eagerness for the place, he being a venerable wearer of the ermine. Judge Hoadley, one of the most prominent apostles of the new departure in this vicinity, speaks strongly in favor of Adams, and says no Judge Davis for him. Other gentlemen of local distinction express themselves with similar energy of language. The *Commercial* of this morning says that if the Cincinnati Convention nominates any ordinary direction it will without hesitation support the Liberal candidate in preference to the Philadelphia candidate. If a Democrat is afterwards nominated it will support the stronger candidate, which will be the Philadelphia nominee. The *Gazette* continues to treat the Convention with gentlemanly forbearance. The *Times and Chronicle* of this afternoon chaffs the letter of Adams, and speaks of it as the epistolary effusion of an aristocrat.

Although preferences are warm, such is the disposition to concilate that they will all be made to yield to the average desire of the Convention. Trumbull is everywhere spoken of as one of the strongest and most available candidates in the field. Adams and Trumbull are talked of as a union of names that is possible. Some prominent gentlemen of Cincinnati favor Adams for President, and William S. Groesbeck for Vice President, but Mr. Groesbeck says he will not accept the second place on the ticket. It is thought by some that he would not object to the position of Minister of the Court of St. James, for which he is eminently fitted by high personal qualifications. He expresses the opinion that the Convention will be an unwieldy body, and in need of discreet management to prevent disaster. The anti-Grant feeling develops itself more strongly day by day. It is said that there is scarcely a lawyer of any prominence in the city who favors the re-election of the present occupant of the Presidential chair. Judge Storer favors Adams; so does Judge Caldwell. Judge Force, an old friend of General Grant, says that Adams is his second choice. Judges Taft, Jo. Cox and Hagan are supposed to be for Grant.

There is said to be rank defection from the Grant cause in and among the under officials in the Internal Revenue departments. A prominent lawyer, just from Washington, says that Senator Thurman will go for the Cincinnati nominee against any Democrat who may be put in the field. C. W. Woolley, better known as "Buckeye," says that if Adams is nominated he will support him in preference to any Democrat who may be put on the track. There seems to be in this region a perfect confidence in the cordial support which the Democrats will render the nominee of the Liberal Convention. Governor Hayes is in the city, and expresses the opinion that Adams is the strongest man who can be put in nomination. Wash McLean indulges in a similar opinion.

The following gentlemen of the Pennsylvania delegation have put in an appearance, and are stopping at the St. James. All are from Pittsburgh and vicinity: Hon. J. K. Morehead, C. K. Brigham, editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*; Wilson McCandless, Thomas Marshall, and James Bennett. Their views are as yet held somewhat in abeyance.

A portion of the Minnesota delegation has arrived. The delegation has two branches—German and American. The German has indorsed Schurz, but has not declared its views further. The American is said to be nearly all in favor of Judge Davis, but will not be strenuous if Davis is not nominated. They will willingly accept Trumbull or Adams.

The number of Missourians in attendance on the Convention will exceed five hundred. Eight or ten have already arrived, and the remainder will come in daily instalments until all are here. The gentlemen whose names follow are at the St. James, which will be their headquarters during the Convention: General John McNeil, Hon. Enos Clark, the originator of the Emancipation movement in Missouri, at present Register in Bankruptcy; Hon. Chas. P. Johnson, one of the old guard of emancipationists; Colonel Frank Hickox, also early in the same movement; Hon. Jos. Pulitzer, associate editor of the *Westliche Post*; Colonel Emery S. Foster, of Jefferson County, member of the Legislature; Jno. F. Lawders; Joel F. Asher, of Chillicothe, formerly member of Congress for the Seventh District of Missouri, will arrive to-day. These gentlemen say that the delegation is a unit for Gratz Brown, and declare themselves certain that he will be nominated. They will not, however, insist upon their preferences in opposition to the majority of the Convention.

No consultations have yet been had, and the fragment now are not able to say what the delegation will do if Brown is not nominated.

Colonel Grosvenor, of St. Louis, has been often interviewed, and talks freely with the reporters. Although declaring that he simply expresses his own views, and will not urge them to the injury of the general interests of the Convention, it is probable he represents the average opinion of that delegation. He says Gratz Brown is the most available Western candidate. Adams is, perhaps, stronger in the East, but, even there, Adams cannot carry one State outside of his own. Adams would lose to the party New York, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. It is more important to carry the Western States than the Eastern, therefore Brown should be nominated. Schurz is an able man, and when he arrives he will be likely to have considerable influence with the Convention. Mr. Grosvenor says that Horace Greeley has a larger number of personal friends and admirers than any man who could be put into the field, but for many reasons he would not be available. More men would refuse to vote for him than for any other candidate. Greeley's temperance views would alienate a large part of the German vote. His views on the tariff question would cause a further defection, while his course at the outbreak of the rebellion, and the general distrust of his executive ability, would prove exceedingly damaging to his prospects. He could not possibly be elected. In regard to a tariff plank in the Liberal platform, Mr. Grosvenor thinks the Convention would do wisely to adhere to the views expressed in the original resolutions indorsing the new departure. All the associates of Mr. Grosvenor say that the Convention is coming together for business, and must not adjourn without making a nomination. Rather than that this should happen they will themselves bring forward a reserve candidate.

Gossip in regard to what the Convention will do, and the views of individuals, is rife. Things are not likely to assume any definite shape before Monday, when the city will be full of strangers.

J. B. McCullough, of the Missouri *Democrat*, has arrived. Whitelaw Reid will be here on Monday. The rumors in regard to the coming of Horace Greeley are various. Fernando Wood has engaged rooms at the Carlyle House, and will arrive on Monday. The New York *Evening Post* will be represented by Wm. Scott Smith, who will also stop at the Carlyle House.

It is said that Oregon will send a Grant delegation. Rumor says that the Kansas delegation will go for Gratz Brown. The West Virginia delegation will go for Judge Chase. Alexander Long, a prominent Democratic lawyer of this city, co-operating.

Faint whispers of a diversity of opinion among the few of the Illinois delegation who have arrived are heard about the streets. Theodore Cook, a prominent Cincinnati Democrat, says that if Adams and Gratz Brown are nominated he will bring such influences to bear upon the Democratic Executive Committee that a Democratic Presidential nomination will be prevented. All of the German newspapers of Cincinnati will to-morrow come out with vigorous editorials favoring the nomination of Charles Francis Adams.

Belmont is expected back here from the West to-morrow.

The headquarters of the various delegations already secured are as follows: Illinois, Greenwood Hall, corner Vine and Sixth streets. Indiana, room in Mechanic's Institute, corner Vine and Sixth. Iowa, Day's Hall, Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh. Kansas, Galt House, corner Sixth and Main. Kentucky, Room No. 8 Mozart Hall Building, Vine and Longworth streets. Minnesota, Walnut Street House, Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh. Missouri, St. James Hotel, Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore. New York, Room No. 15 Mozart Hall Building. Ohio, Room No. 18 Mozart Hall Building. Pennsylvania, Gibson House, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, April 26.—It is rumored to-night that trouble is brewing between the friends of the various candidates from Illinois to be presented at the coming Convention. How serious it is, has not developed. There appears to be some disagreement in relation to the Illinois headquarters. It is said that prominent men of Illinois, in the Liberal movement, have been urged to come on immediately. It is possible the prominence given Adams as a candidate has more to do with the commotion than anything else, for the friends of the candidates claim that Grant will beat Adams in Illinois by an overwhelming majority, while the friends of Adams are decidedly numerous here. There appears to be a great difference of opinion as to what the Convention will do. Some assert that circumstances may yet transpire to change the whole aspect of affairs. Persons prominent in Democratic councils say to-night that the Democratic party will support any man whom THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Cincinnati *Commercial*, New York *Tribune*, and Springfield *Republican* may consent to heartily support; but everything is uncertain save that an immense attendance is certain to be here.

There appears to be considerable confusion in the public mind in relation to the Reunion and Reform Convention, called at the same time, in this city, by the Reunion and Reform Association. The latter ignores party lines entirely, and the call was made after the call for the Liberal Republican Convention; but the movers assert it was not intended in any way to embarrass the Liberal Republican movement. The Reunion and Reform Convention convenes at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and it is thought they will, soon after organization, take a recess to be present at the opening of the Republican Convention.

The numbers here last night in the interest of the new movement have been reinforced to-day by others. Waterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, reached here to-night, and took rooms at the Merchant's. Belmont has telegraphed that he will be at the St. Nicholas to-morrow on his return from his snipe-shooting excursion, but does not say how long he expects to remain.

GOSSIP AND FACES IN ADVANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, April 25.

To make prophecies on the situation here would read pretty well, but look bad in the files, perhaps, a year hence. The son of a prophet is, if possible, of worse descent than the prophet himself, for prophets seldom leave more to their families than their old clothes; *vide* Elijah.

When I left Washington, this was the situation: The Democratic members were mainly ardent for David Davis, with as little platform as possible; which was queer, considering the heft of the man, and his necessity for a good underpinning. A few Democrats, however, were not arrogant, loud, or anxious as to the choice at Cincinnati,—amongst whom were Voorhees, Sam Marshall, and Sam Cox. One or two even questioned the good policy of Davis' nomination at all; and Montgomery Blair said to me that for Democrats to be dictating at Cincinnati would be to the prejudice of the movement. "You want that to be a Republican gathering," said Mr. Blair; "and I am surprised to see our people so indelicate and indiscreet as to rush in upon it."

Mr. Blair further said: "There are a good many Democrats who apprehend that their voting masses do not mean to throw away their ballots this year. The movement in favor of a Liberal Republican ticket springs from the Democratic masses; the Democratic leaders have detected the bent and strength of the current, and are trying to make use of it for their own ambitious ends. Now, I do not believe, notwithstanding all the fuss behind us in Washington, that Davis will show any great strength in the Convention. Trumbull, Adams, anybody, would get more votes away from Grant, and therefore be more available and better."

Carl Schurz, as I was told by John Defrees, will announce himself at Cincinnati for Trumbull. Defrees, who belongs to the old Western Whig coterie, is for Davis. Mr. Trumbull says he will not appear at Cincinnati, being absorbed in Washington things, and put in a delicate position toward the Convention by the frequency with which he has been named for the headship of the ticket. He, as well as Schurz, feels very confident of the success of the Convention. Trumbull expresses the opinion that it ought to be wholly Republican. Schurz says that the more noisy Democratic members cannot take their measure with them; that there can be only one big fight this fall, between the party and the ground-swell, and that the Convention ought to go on boldly and do its whole duty, without consulting the fears and scruples of Old Hunkers. Lewis Campbell, Democrat, from the Dayton District, says that the Cincinnati Convention is the hope of the age, and no Democrat ought to bother it, because, up to this time, it has committed no mistakes whatever, and can safely be trusted to go on without any gratuitous advice.

The Democratic leaders of New York state, like Dix, Belmont, and Seymour, have expressed, repeatedly, perfect confidence in the Liberal Republican leaders, and want them to act without fear. The feeling for Davis, among the Congressional Democrats, was started between Jim Robinson, of Springfield, and General Morgan, of Ohio, and the *Patriot* newspaper at Washington swung in to support it, under the advice of the Hon. Tom Swann, of Baltimore, ex-Whig, and a Maryland compatriot of Davis. The *Patriot* has, perhaps, overdone itself in good offices for Justice Davis, and provoked, in advance of the action of the Convention, a series of violent cross-fires which go next to precluding any success at all in his behalf. For instance, Halstead and Hassaurek, the leading English and German editors here in Cincinnati, both said to me positively, only yesterday, that if Davis were nominated, they should bolt the Liberal ticket immediately, and there was no reasoning with either of them on the subject.

For myself, I think that these gentlemen have assumed their positions hastily, and do injustice to Mr Davis; but I must recognize the efficacy of such influence as theirs in a campaign, as well as the force of some of the arguments they employ. Hassaurek said:

"In this locality, the people who will support the Liberal ticket do not approve of the Supreme Bench drawing so close to party politics, and many of us do not think Justice Davis is the type of man to lead this movement. We disapprove of his acceptance of that ignorant platform and motley nomination at Columbus, and we do not see how he can poll any extraordinary Republican strength."

Halstead's statement was this: "If Davis be nominated, I shall advocate the Philadelphia candidate, which I would much rather not have to do. This Columbus movement, which Davis raised to dignity by honoring it with his acceptance, was compiled from a mass of bummers, who, so far from being workingmen, had their board bills payed by Democratic politicians. If he's nominated here, you bet I'll go for him! I am opposed, in less degree, to Greeley, Brown, and Trumbull. They all seem to me to be disposed to try experiments with Government. I believe that Adams is the most eminent man for the place, and the most fitting. His character is spotless, and the only element that can say anything against him is the Fenian Irish. He was not sent to England to abet incendiarism! If Grant wants that Fenian element, he is welcome to it. Adams delivered the last speech made upon the issues which afterward arose in the war. Read it to-day, and you will see what a president, calm, and thoughtful mind he had. As our Minister to England in an exciting period, he was the equal of any English statesman in coolness, silence, dignity, and vigilance. Egad!" said Halstead, "his coldness, as they call it, I like! We don't want men who slop over. If he is nominated, he will get general support in this section."

I asked Mr. Halstead to tell me what Belmont had said when in Cincinnati.

"Belmont," he replied, "stopped right across the street there, at the St. Nicholas, and I was only able to speak to him as he had mounted his coach with a dog, servant, and fowling-piece, to go to Vincennes, as he expressed it, 'and shoot some snipes.' It looked like a *bona-fide* shooting excursion. He told me he had called in upon me in my absence, to express his personal satisfaction with the prominence I had given in the *Commercial* to Mr. Adams' name. 'That is the best one,' he said, 'for the whole country,' and I hope you will keep it flying.'"

I am thus particular to relate editorial conversation, because, in political times, an editor's office in a large city is the best political exchange, and, so far from editors printing in their own newspapers all that they hear, they generally keep more secrets out of print, in proportion to their information, than any profession of men. If another newspaper man comes along, the two swap items.

"Have you seen Dick Bright, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*?" said Mr. Halstead. "He was here to-day. He is Jesse D. Bright's nephew. He says that Indiana and Kentucky Democrats mean to support the Cincinnati ticket any way; that people who pop up and profess to be able to lead off the Democrats to another expensive funeral have no following in those States, and that both of them would support a man like Adams."

"I tell you," continued Halstead, "the signs of the times are that Indiana will be the scene of one of the most desperate struggles this fall ever known in politics. The State is a perfect volcano, charged with all kinds of combustibles. Morton's fight for re-election comes off, and to that contest all others will be subordinated."

"That is the reason, I suppose, why Morton has dragged down Grant's crest,—to get the whole Federal aid reciprocally for his private purpose at Indianapolis?"

"Morton," replied Halstead, "is the only man who could ever carry Indiana against the Democracy. They have to send for him every time they want to beat the Democrats. He is a desperate worker, and can put in eighteen hours' solid work a day, including refreshments of various sorts. This year he will have to do his best. The State is in a queer situation. That defection of George W. Julian is very significant. He is the old war-horse of the hereditary Free Soil District—the Richmond District, Morton's own original district."

ADAMS' ACCEPTANCE.

Adams' letter has been read aloud and silent, standing and uncovered, backward and forward, all over town to-day. His admirers pick out with approbation, for familiar quotations, such passages as these:

"I am not to be negotiated for."

"The difficulty is not in professions; it lies everywhere only in the manner in which they are carried into practice."

"I am so unlucky as to value my independence more highly than the elevation which is bought by a sacrifice of it."

"I cannot consent to peddle for power."

On the whole, the Adams letter warms up the hearts of those who prefer him, and gets a good deal of admiration even from the indifferent.

A SOLDIERS,' SAILORS,' AND GRIMY CONVENTION.

A despatch which I received from New York to-day, advised me that [illegible] calling a Convention next May, of officers of the volunteer army and navy, to protest with the Philadelphia Convention against the re-nomination of U. S. Grant, in order to prevent the alarming and general disintegration of the Republican party arising from the failure of his Administration and the bad character of his advisers. This call is circulating for signatures all over the East. The mooted Convention will be held in New York City.

THE MARYLAND DELEGATION,

which will come in form favor of Bradford, next Davis, and next Adams or Brown, is composed of good material. H. C. Hicks is a relative of the celebrated war Governor, T. Holliday Hicks, and inhabits his home in Cambridge, on the Eastern Shore. Edward Wilkins was the Colonel of the first Maryland regiment raised for the Union, and he is the largest peach-grower in the United States.

FRED. DOUGLASS' OBJECT.

I sent a reporter up to the Dumas House, yesterday, the principal hotel of men of color here, and the proprietor said he had received a despatch for rooms for Frederick Douglass, and sixteen others, from New Orleans. This is peculiar, like the heathen Chinee, but easy of solution.

The Hon. Charles Sumner is anxious that the Cincinnati Convention shall declare for his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and in that case he will declare against Grant and for the Cincinnati nominee. Otherwise, Douglass expects him to support the Philadelphia man, if the platform be Supplementary enough.

The tone here is to indorse all that has been done for the negro, to wish him Godspeed, but to suggest no new experiments for him. Mr. Sumner is said to deprecate the nomination of Justice Davis as too soggy, loggy, and easy-jogging for a young man named Excelsior. How would this do for Justice Davis leading the Reform party:

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth who bore, mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device:
"Two hundred and fifty-six pounds avoirdupois, and still panting!"

GRUNTS FROM H. WILSON.

Henry Wilson, who owes several years' chairrent all along Newspaper Row, and never commuted for it with one interesting item, says as follows on Judge Trumbull. Hear the great gammoner:

"If Trumbull is put up, General Grant will have painted on all his transparencies: '$10,000 fee for defending the United States in a suit.'"

I told this to Fred. Hassaurek, and he replied:

"If Grant will measure up with Trumbull on that score, there would be a big balance in his favor."

GATH.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON THE MISSING RECORDS OF THE BUELL COURT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Tribune* has opened its batteries on what it calls the startling theft of certain valuable documents from the War Office, which are thought to contain highly damaging facts about Grant and his campaigns. It says: "There is a widespread belief that the Military Ring now in power has been allowed to tamper with these papers, and Grant himself must rest under suspicion until it is shown who the thieves are." The *Tribune* continues thus: "It is nearly ten years since the Military Commission met at Cincinnati with closed doors, to investigate the conduct of General Buell in the management of one of the most important Western campaigns. He was not on good terms with either Grant or Sherman. Many believed his removal was dictated by personal jealousies, and to this day his offenses, if he really committed any, have not been made public. The Commission took an enormous amount of testimony. They made a report at last, and sent it to the Secretary of War. Rumor asserted (but some truth generally leaks out of these secret Court-rooms) that the trial vindicated General Buell and tore to shreds the reputation of certain more popular commanders; that it disposed entirely of the imputations upon the General's patriotism is evident from the fact that on two occasions subsequently he was offered a command, but what the report contained has never been told. It was not printed nor sent to Congress. No official notice of any kind was ever taken of it. No satisfaction was given General Buell's repeated demands for justice; and, when the wronged officer has applied for a copy of the testimony and report, he has always been refused. At last the House Committee on Military Affairs was induced, a few weeks ago, to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the secret court. General Belknap replied that the papers were voluminous, and he had not force enough to transcribe them. Further inquiry revealed the strange fact that they have been removed from the files of the Department, and nobody seems to know what has become of them. The investigation of this theft must be no child's play. If the inquiry vindicated General Buell, it must have irreparably damaged certain other officers of distinguished rank. Let us know by what influence General Halleck's report of the Shiloh and Donelson campaign has also been suppressed. Let us know why the War Department has refused to make any explanation. Let us know whether it is true that the records of various court-martials have been removed from the files, and that General Badeau has been allowed to carry some of the most important papers of the Department to Europe. And we may as well know, too, what was the nature of the service which the President's young friend, Colonel Leet, rendered when he was arranging army documents before his removal to New York."

REPUBLICAN REFORM MEETING AT WAUKEGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, April 26.—A meeting of Republicans favoring reform in the party through the Cincinnati Convention movement, was held at the Court House, in this city, last night. There was quite a large attendance of prominent Republicans. The meeting was enthusiastic, and a cordial feeling prevailed.

The meeting was addressed by E. M. Haines, James B. Welch, Saul Flinn, and others.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we recognize the fact that essential reforms are necessary in the Republican party, or it can no longer claim to be the party of progress and reform.

2. That the undue use of political patronage, and the influence of Federal office-holders, by contributions and otherwise for political purposes, is antagonistic to the purity of elections, and to the best interests of the Government.

3. That the condition of the country demands a thorough and immediate reform of the public service; that the function of all public offices is for the general welfare, and not for private, personal, and political interests.

4. That the frequent recurrence of political power to the people is necessary to official purity, and to prevent the consolidation and permanency of political power and abuses.

5. That no man should be subject to political disabilities on account of any opinion which he may have entertained in the past, provided he accepts the present situation of things, and gives an unreserved allegiance to the Union.

6. That the triumph of true Republican principles is of paramount importance, as upon their success and perpetuity depend the future greatness, prosperity, happiness, and liberty of the nation, and the political and moral reform of future Administrations.

THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *World* says, regarding the Cincinnati Convention: "We are sorry to learn that one or two prominent Democrats have engaged rooms at Cincinnati, and intend to keep themselves in close intercourse with the managers of the Convention. It would be far better for them to keep aloof, and stay at home. Their presence would be egregious madness and suicidal folly. It would afford grounds to the Grant party for charging that the Convention was run by Democratic influence. Prominent Democrats who go to Cincinnati and attempt to pull wires, and control nominations are lineal descendents of the large but not illustrious, though very ancient, family of Dampfhools. We must leave the Cincinnati Convention to Republican control. If the Cincinnati Convention should prove wise enough and high-toned enough to nominate Chas. Francis Adams, the Democratic party will indorse that eminent statesman with spontaneous, hearty plaudits and universal acclamation. In that case it will be of little consequence whether the Democratic National Convention is held or not. A Convention would merely ratify the foregone conclusion of Democratic wishes. If Mr. Adams is nominated the Democratic party will support him, work for him, and give him their freest sympathies without waiting for a formal indorsement by the assembled delegates of all the statesmen of the country. Mr. Adams is the fittest man for President."

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The large Liberal Republican delegation from this city are departing in squads for the Cincinnati Convention. It numbers several hundred and is said to be unanimous for Greeley. The German delegates are instructed simply to advocate Civil Service Reform and the one term amendment. Greeley is undecided as to whether he will go to Cincinnati or not.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN DELEGATION FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, April 26.—At a meeting of Liberal Republicans, held in this city to-day, the following named Republicans were designated as delegates from Monroe County to the Cincinnati Convention: Henry R. Selden, Thomas Raines, George G. Munger, Wm. Graibe, Louis Lowenthal, Fred. Goetzman, John Maul, W. G. Ashby, Theodore S. Dean, J. W. Adams, G. C. Childs, Theo. Bacon, D. D.; S. S. Brown, Charles S. Baker, J. N. Pomeroy, A. Mandeville, Fred C. Tapley, Willard Hodges, Oliver Allen, Otis Cole, Harrison Otis, and William H. Briggs.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Republican State Convention ignored the Goat Island question. It indorsed Grant, and instructed its delegates to, Philadelphia to vote as a unit for Grant.

The press of San Francisco is a unit against the Goat Island scheme. All the papers in the State outside of San Francisco denounce the scheme as strongly as the San Francisco press.

STRAWS.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Leader*, the Democratic paper of this city, announces itself to-night in full sympathy with the Liberal Republican movement. It says the object to be attained by the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats are identical, and their united strength is necessary.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Frank Bird, of Boston, one of the chief leaders of the Massachusetts Liberals, reached here to-night on his way to Cincinnati. He expresses a decided opinion that Mr. Adams' letter has rendered his nomination by the Liberals impossible.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—Advices from Florida represent the Liberal Republicans of that state as organizing to secure representation at Cincinnati.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26.—The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention at Frankfort, on Thursday, June 20.

A meeting of the workingmen of New Albany, Ind., last night, issued an address calling a mass Convention of Labor Reformers of the State, at New Albany, June 6; also, elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

RICHMOND, April 26.—Delegates from this city to the Cincinnati Convention leave here on Sunday. Among them are several colored men. They will be joined by delegations from Norfolk and Petersburg. Ex-State Treasurer Rye left Staunton yesterday as a delegate.

MISSOURI.

The Cass County Outrages.

HOLDEN, April 26.—The greatest excitement prevails here to-night on account of the repeated threats of the mob in Cass County. Squads of suspicious characters have been seen within a few miles of the town, and it is not known what moment there may be an attack. A number of patrolmen have been stationed at different points, and all citizens are on the alert and will defend their homes to the utmost. W. E. Nichols, one of the supposed bond-stealers, lives here, as well as about twenty-five of his bondsmen, who are the best of citizens.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Governor Brown will issue a proclamation to-morrow calling on the armed organization in Cass County, members of which murdered Judge Stevenson and Messrs. Cline and Dutro on the railroad train at Gunn City on Wednesday, to disperse, and disarm, and abstain from farther acts of violence, and enjoining upon the people of Cass and adjoining counties to aid in bringing to justice all those who have violated the law.

IOWA.

Shocking Case of Infanticide and Suicide at Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 26.—A terrible case of infanticide and suicide occurred in this city to-day. The wife of H. Malehan drowned her baby aged 14 months, in an ordinary water-barrel, and then put her own head in the water, holding it there till life was extinct. The barrel was half full of water. The husband came home from work and discovered his wife bending over the chime, and when he found that she was dead, and realized the situation, he shouted for help and then went into spasms. He is still in a crazed state. The woman was 34 years of age. She left a letter for her husband, telling him how good he had been to her and desiring him to follow her. The family had lived very happily, and husband and wife had never had the least difficulty, so far as the neighbors know. Sudden insanity is supposed to be the case.

The Jubilee Coliseum Building Blown Down.

BOSTON, April 26.—About a quarter to 8 this evening people in various parts of the city were startled by an noise which sounded like a peal of thunder, apparently coming from the southeast. Persons living in the vicinity of the Jubilee Coliseum building had, however, a speedy solution of the mystery, for it was found that the gigantic truss-wall and towers of the building had fallen in a mass of ruins. The report of the terrible crash was heard for miles. One of the towers had reached a height of 110 feet, while the truss destroyed was 140 feet high, and had a span of 300 feet. Nearly 50,000 feet of lumber had been used in the construction of the truss. The wind was blowing at the rate of 40 miles per hour when the disaster occurred. It had been blowing strongly all day, and about 8 o'clock 150 feet of the eastern wall of the building next to the Providence Railroad was blown down. Several watchmen were in the vicinity of the building and a train of cars was passing, but no one was injured. The accident will cause only a temporary delay in building operations.

Fires.

KANKAKEE, Ill., April 22.—A fire broke out in wooden buildings on Court street, last night at midnight, and consumed the saloon of Henry Peroault, the grocery of Holmes & Clagborn, and the meat market of Gauthier & Roy. The loss is about $5,000, partially covered by insurance. Suspicion of incendiarism exists. A high wind prevailing, the sparks ignited Sworifigger's dwelling, but it was extinguished.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—A shocking affair occurred in the town of New Scotland this morning. A family, consisting of Mr. Volmer, his wife and five children, Volmer's mother and his wife's step-father occupied a two story building, which took fire. Volmer, his wife and one child, who occupied the first floor, escaped. All the others perished in the flames.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, April 27—1 a. m.—The barometer will continue rising over New England and the Middle States, with partially cloudy but pleasant weather, except over the lower lake region, where light rains are probable. Clear weather will generally continue over the Southern States. Cloudy and threatening weather with probably light rain from the Ohio Valley, northward and westward. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

A POLICEMAN'S STORY.

He is Convinced From What He Saw and Heard that Some One Was Thrown Into the River Last Night.

The policeman who travelled on Canal street, between Randolph and Washington, last evening, concluded, from certain circumstances hereinafter related, that some one was thrown into the river just after midnight. About 11 o'clock he saw a man and a woman standing on the corner of Jefferson and Madison streets (his beat includes that corner also), talking. He watched them for half an hour, being impelled to do so by the earnest manner of the man and the evident anxiety of the woman to get away from him. Upon approaching they separated, the woman going into a saloon, in the basement of a building near by, and the man entering a groggery a door or two farther west. The officer then came toward Clinton street, and returned to Jefferson street in about fifteen minutes. When he reached there he was somewhat surprised at seeing the man and woman again engaged in conversation on the same corner. They did not see him this time, as he took a position in a shadowy doorway. Presently, they walked past him, and when about half a block distant, he stepped into the street and quietly followed them. They proceeded east on Madison street to Canal, when they suddenly turned north. The policeman hastened up to the corner, but could not see them. Walking up to Washington street, he stopped under the lamp-post to watch. Nothing attracted his attention until after ten minutes had gone by. Then he heard the exclamation, "Oh!" long drawn out, as if some one was suffering pain. He listened patiently, and as the "ohs" were frequent and distinct, he judged that they were uttered by some one who was behind the buildings fronting on Canal street, north of Washington, the rear ends of which face the river. He hastened around to the river bank, access to it being easy through an alleyway near Randolph street, but could neither see nor hear anything. The "ohs" had ceased. He did not hear them after leaving Canal street. He was confident something had happened, and searched the river bank in hopes of finding some evidences of a struggle. It being very dark, he discovered none. He saw no one running away, and it is not likely that he would, as there are many places of concealment in the vicinity. When asked if he could not have been mistaken about the "Ohs!"—might he not have heard the creaking of a sign?—he replied, "No; I am positive I heard them." He was not sure that the voice was that of a woman, but could not avoid associating the female he had seen on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets with the "party in distress." The woman had on a green dress, and if one so attired is missing, the story of the policeman may afford a clue as to her whereabouts.

MARRIED.

POND—FENNER—In this city, 24th inst., by Rev. Homer W. Scovill, Mr. Edward H. Pond and Miss Henrietta Fenner.

HALL—ELDRED—On the 25th inst., by Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. James M. Hall and Hattie J., only daughter of T. P. Eldred, all of Chicago.

DIED.

ANDERSON—In this city, 24th inst., at 3 a. m., at the residence of Major Ten Eyck, John Dall Anderson, aged 24 years.

☞ Green Bay, Wis., and Frederick City, Md., papers please copy.

MURPHY—On the 25th inst., Herbert Wrighton, infant son of John D. and Julia N. Murphy, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral from No. 171 North Curtis-st., at 1 o'clock to-day.

☞ Racine, Wis., papers please copy.

CLETTENBERG—In this city, 25th inst., at 6 p. m., James Gabriel, youngest son of William and Eva Clettenberg, aged 7 months and 4 days.

Funeral from residence, 361 West Indiana-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WAITE—On the 26th inst., at No. 152 Burnside-st., John Waite.

☞ Grand Rapids, Mich., papers please copy.

PRATT—On the 25th inst., at 3 p. m., Mary W. Pratt, aged 45 years and 1 month.

Funeral from 416 West Harrison-st., to-day, at half-past 1 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

STONHALL—On the 26th inst., of congestion of the brain, Clara, only child of Wm. H. and Mary E. Stonhall, aged 18 months.

TABLE WARE.

THE FACT IS UNDISPUTED THAT Ketchum & Martin ARE SELLING WHITE CHINA, BAND CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, And all goods pertaining to Table Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Cheaper than any other House in Chicago. Call and examine goods and prices and be convinced.

KETCHUM & MARTIN, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 201 East Madison-st., Bet. Franklin-st and Fifth-av.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S Organs AND Melodeons

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000 NOW IN USE.

No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Send for Price Lists.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. WE ARE NOW OCCUPYING Our New Store, (AT THE OLD LOCATION), 147 & 149 Dearborn-st. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.

REMOVAL. J. M. HARVEY, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, TO 444 WABASH-AV., Cor. Peck court.

G. B. RICHARDSON, JOB PRINTER, Has removed from 43 South Canal-st. to 74 East Madison-st., First building east of McVicker's New Theatre, where, with greatly enlarged facilities, he is prepared to execute every variety of Fine Job Printing in the best style, and at the lowest rates. Business men wishing estimates will please call or send address.

TRUNKS.

TRUNKS If you require large Packing Trunks for moving, or superior styles of Travelling Trunks, go to TAYLOR'S TRUNK WAREROOMS, 130 W. Madison-st., and 131 West Randolph-st.

HATS.

Gentlemen Will find everything new and desirable in HATS At BARNES & CO.'S, 332 Wabash-av., near Congress-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BRICK FOR SALE.
20,000 Wisconsin White Pressed.
70,000 do do Common, on dock.
24,000 Red, very cheap, if taken immediately.
100,000 Red, to arrive.
400,000 do do large.
PIERCE & SKELSEY, 181 1-2 LaSalle-st.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE. Inquire at 1[illegible] Adams-st., between LaSalle and Clark. J. D. DECREET, or C. E. JENKINS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBERT REID, 174 East Madison-st., Real Estate and Loan Agent. Residence, business, and manufacturing property for sale. Also acre property near western limits. [illegible] on Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., at a bargain.

W. B. LANGLEY, Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. NO. 2 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000. WANTED—A Partner with $10,000 or $15,000, to take an interest in a manufacturing business already established, which is paying large profits. References given and required. Address P. O. Box 143, Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic. Regular communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., at Lodge Hall, [illegible], this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for business and work. By order of the W. M. SAM. G. SMITH, Secretary.

IRON AND STEEL.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st., AGENTS FOR THE UNION IRON COMP'Y Buffalo, N. Y., (Formerly Wadsworth Iron Works), MANUFACTURERS OF Wrought Iron Beams and Girders, Channel, Tee and Angle Iron. Also, Union Pig Iron.

PIG IRON! We have on hand, and for sale, a limited amount of LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL and SCOTCH PIG IRON, Which we desire to close out AT ONCE, having to change locations May 1. RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market-st.

PIERSONS & CO., (ESTABLISHED 1790), 24 BROADWAY, 77 AND 79 NEW-ST., NEW YORK CITY. Orders promptly filled from Stock for ULSTER and BURDEN'S IRONS, SWEDES, NORWAY, LOWMOOR, AND BAGNALL'S IRONS. Agents for the MANCHESTER STEEL WORKS. Offer all descriptions from Stock of Spring, Toe Calk, Sleigh Shoe, and Plow Steels. Best Tool and Machinery Cast Steels.

SHIRTS, etc.

GENTS, NOTICE OUR Novelties in Neckties, Scarfs and Bows. New Styles Linen Collars and Cuffs. Spring Underwear, Kid Gloves, Fine Hosiery. Handkerchiefs, Canes, Suspenders, etc. Particular attention is called to our IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM French Yoke Shirts, Made only by us. For perfect fit, finish, and style, they are unrivalled. Gentlemen will find it advantageous to leave their measure with us. Our LOW-NECK SHIRTS, for spring and summer wear, are all the rage. STEAM LAUNDRY in full operation. PORTER & HOYT, 130 Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$3,000 Will buy a BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME, 12 miles from Chicago, with seven trains each way daily, and low fare. Two-story house, 10 rooms, and double cellar, all in good order. Lot 290x150 feet, with good fence, fine shade trees, and plenty of fruit trees and shrubbery. This is the CHEAPEST place offered in this market, and MUST BE SOLD. Ready for occupancy May 1. Apply to A. W. PENNY, 62 South Canal-st.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Royal Havana Lottery. Important Notice. Great reduction in price. Tickets, Twenty-Eight Dollars. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

Eyelets and Eyelet Machines At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 341 Wabash-av.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

IRA P. BOWEN & CO. CROCKERY, Glassware, Lamps, Kerosene, & Silver-plated Goods. 262 & 264 Wabash-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

REAL ESTATE.

FRIENDS! COUNTRYMEN! AND House Hunters! J. C. M'CORD AND J. P. [illegible] Have determined to make 50 Families Comfortable and Happy. THEY HAVE AUTHORIZED WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. To sell to the highest bidder, regardless of cost or expense, 50 marble-front and Milwaukee brick dwelling-houses, and lots, fronting on Vincennes-av., Johnson-place, Langley-av., and Thirty-eighth-st., on Monday morning, April 29, on the grounds. The terms are within the reach of all. Who can purchase? Only $500 to $1,000 cash required for the first payment, balance monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, yearly, or all cash, optional with the purchaser. To secure the sale, a deposit of from $100 to $200 will be required at the time of the purchase. There will be no by-bidders. It will be a square auction sale. The owners believe this mode the only true method to arrive at the real value of real estate. A special Free Train will leave the Illinois Central Depot Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. These houses are located at a point where property is on the rise in value. Thousands are daily inspecting the property to be sold. Go and see it on the horse-cars that start every five minutes from the corner of State and Randolph-sts.

REAL ESTATE. Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to Ashland-av. The most desirable MANUFACTURING and DOCK PROPERTY in the city, having track connections with all the railroads entering the city. Also a great variety of business and residence property on and adjacent to BLUE ISLAND-AV., TWELFTH, and TWENTY-SECOND-STS. All on easy terms to parties desiring to improve. S. J. WALKER, No. 183 West Washington-st.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. 3 Stable lots 24x50 each, with two good barns, on the alley between Madison and Monroe and Morgan and Aberdeen-sts. 2 lots, north front, Warren-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. 2 lots on State-st., south of Thirty-second-st. 1 lot on North LaSalle-st., near Chicago-av., east front. Inquire of B. F. CLARKE & CO., 376 STATE-ST.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON ELLIS-AV. One of the best built houses in that part of the city. Milwaukee brick, stone trimmings. Contains 13 rooms besides 2 bath-rooms. Hot and cold water in all the chambers. Gas and Gas Fixtures. A good furnace and range set in brick, and in all respects a first-class house. Apply to HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison-st.

AN ELEGANT HOME. Cheaper Than At Auction. The lease of a first-class residence, marble front, facing on Park; 15 rooms, besides closets, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantels; together with all or part of the furniture, for sale at a bargain. No bonus for the lease, thus giving the purchaser [illegible] PRICES BEFORE THE FIRE. Suitable for an elegant private house or first-class boarding-house. Must be sold immediately. JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500. Two-story house containing 11 rooms, with every convenience, to be ready for occupancy by May 4. Also nice large cottage, nearly new, $3,500, both near Forty-first-st. and Cottage Grove street cars. $6,000 will buy a large house on Union-av., near Oakland Station and Cottage Grove-av. J. L. MCKEEVER, Office 16 Boone Block, 131 LaSalle-st. Bargains in lots south of Douglas place for a few days.

For Sale or Rent. The splendid Residence No. 631 Michigan-av., corner of Eighteenth-st. Call on C. CORYELL, 34 and 36 Randolph-st., cor. Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

Exchange Building, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts. OFFICES, STORES, AND LARGE HALL TO RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT. Will rent my house (with furniture), No. 109 South Wood-st., two-story and basement brick, with barn, and all modern improvements. Apply at once to D. C. BRADLEY, 66 Market-st.

FOR RENT. The second, third, and fourth floors of NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING, NO. 136 STATE STREET: Three doors south of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 132 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT. Three stores and basements, northeast corner of Kinzie and Dearborn-sts., 20x100 each. Possession May 1.

INSURANCE.

LOW CASH RATES! THE CHARTER OAK LIFE Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN. ASSETS - - $10,000,000 ORGANIZED 1850. Issues policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies, and pays annual dividends increasing yearly. The plan called DEPOSIT INSURANCE lately introduced by this company, is superior to any short term endowment or Tontine plan, as it fixes a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its current years. WM. H. WELLS, Agent. At Chicago, Ill.

ALPS INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF ERIE, PA. The Agency of the Alps Insurance Co., of Erie, Pa., has been transferred from Messrs. Treadway & Jewell, to Arthur S. Dunn, northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts. THOS. F. GOODRICH, Sec'y.

ENTERPRISE Insurance Co. of Phila. Pa. I will buy a limited amount of claims against this Company. [illegible] L. MILLER, [illegible]

Republic Ins. Certificates. Will buy at highest market price. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Money Claim for Consequential Damages Said to Have Been Withdrawn.

The Principle Only to be Submitted for Arbitration.

Adverse Action in the House on the Final Adjournment Resolution.

Treasury Order Regarding the Payment of the May Interest.

The Howard Resolution, with Bingham's Amendment, Adopted in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The refusal of the House to adopt a resolution to adjourn on the 29th of May, is not regarded as decisive. Dickey, who offered it, managed it very badly, as he forgot to call the previous question, and sat down, when Jenckes obtained the floor and cheerfully farmed out his time to the Chairmen of the Committees who desired to protest against the resolution because they had not been able to report any business. In this way the matter was killed for the present. Again, many members choose to wait for the Senate resolution rather than to send an independent one from the House. The chances are still regarded as good for adjournment the last of May, as the course of the Senate will undoubtedly report a plan by which it can be accomplished, and a change of a dozen votes in the House will probably not be hard to obtain. The Committee of the Senate caucus met this morning, but reached no conclusion. It was agreed, however, to report in the morning for taking up the Tea and Coffee bill, and disposing of it before the House fairly opens debate on the tariff.

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate to-day rejected the amendment to the Deficiency Bill of half a million to pay the Kentucky war claims.

COLORED BOUNTIES.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day, after examining Secretary Whittlesey upon his plan of continuing the payment of colored bounties, concluded to report to the House in favor of turning the Freedmen's Bureau over to the War Department, and so take it out of the hands of the civilians who have been running it for two years past. The Committee has requested Secretary Belknap to report what sum will be needed to make this change.

INDIRECT CLAIMS ABANDONED.

Senator Sumner intimated his opinion to several of his associates to-day, that the last letter of Secretary Fish to Karl Granville, which must be made public in England next week, would cause great surprise in the country, and the intimation is that it is finally a retreat on the part of our authorities. In this connection, it is known that Mr. Bancroft Davis, one of the counsel of Great Britain, believed the treaty to be dead. On that day after the interview with Mr. Fish, he confidently expressed an exactly opposite opinion.

LOCK-UPS.

Fernando Wood addressed the House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning in explanation and support of his bill to prevent lock-ups of the money market, and preserve an adequate currency by giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to loan $10,000,000 of notes and legal-tenders whenever called. The Committee are not disposed to favor the bill, two grave objections meeting it—that the salary that the proposed amount to be loaned is not adequate to check the evil, and that the Government ought not to go into the money-loaning and speculating business. Mr. Wood argued that if the business of the country demands more currency than it now has; that the Government should aim to give it strength and stability, and that it could wisely and safely exercise a check upon the speculative spirit which controls at the present moment. Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee, expresses his belief that many of the desirable results sought by Mr. Wood's bill might be obtained by requiring the banks to keep a larger reserve on hand, and preserve some adequate relation between their loans and their reserves.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUNDRY AFFLICTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Second Auditor of the Treasury is now receiving a very large number of applications for bounty under the new law.

APPROPRIATION WANTED.

Chief Engineer Humphrey was before the Committee on Appropriations urging an appropriation of $150,000 for a survey of the northern and eastern lakes, and a copy of the elaborate and astronomical survey of the country west of the hundredth parallel. Lieutenant Wheeler, who made the survey in charge, was also before the Committee on same subject.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day heard a delegation of brewers, asking a modification of the manner of collecting taxes on their productions.

THE ANTI-LOCKUP RESOLUTION.

Fernando Wood to-day made an argument before the Committee on Banking and Currency in favor of his resolution to prevent the locking up of money in Banks.

THE MAY INTEREST.

The Treasury order for payment of the May interest, without rebate, from the 24th instant, including also interest on the new loan, Assistant Treasurers are directed to pay all interest checks on presentation without reference to their dates.

PARDONS.

President Grant has pardoned James Shannon, sentenced last year to 12 months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500 for illicitly distilling in Brooklyn, Penn. Shannon was a member of the same company as Mason in 1871, to five years' imprisonment. Inside body of the parole is stated, that Shannon and his fellow-prisoner were granted pardon in consideration that illicit distilling in Brooklyn was entirely broken up.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Elisha Terry Carrington, Register of Lands, Olympia, Territory of Washington Territory; vice Edward S. Salomon, resigned; Wm. H. Denbigh, Appraiser of Merchandise in Pittsburgh.

THE INDIGENT CLAIMS.

It is asserted that the money question of compensation to Indigent Claimants claims, has been waived and the principle only be submitted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

GOAT ISLAND BILL.

The Goat Island bill was laid before that body, and read once. Mr. GOOD moved to bring it to a second reading.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. CORBETT called up the bill declaring the citizenship of persons born in the Territory of Oregon, and now residing in said Territory.

Mr. KELLEY explained that it was intended to apply to persons born under the British flag.

Mr. CASSERLY objected to the bill on the ground that it assumed a claim of the United States to the Territory of Oregon, prior to the act of admission to the Union, against the treaty with Great Britain, which was necessary to such act of justice to workmen, against which the discrimination had been made.

After further discussion the Committee's amendment was rejected, and the section was passed substantially as it came from the House, providing that the proper accounting officers to find they are hereby authorized and required to the settlement of all accounts for services of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed, on behalf of the Government of the United States from the 20th of June, 1865, to the 19th of May, 1869, to settle and pay the same without reduction on account of the reduction of hours of labor by the Eight-hour law, when it shall be made to appear that the sole cause of the reduction of wages. It also makes sufficient appropriation to pay these claims.

The question was also taken on concurring in the amendment offered by Mr. Morrill (Vt.) restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in suits for the value of captured and abandoned property to cases which were commenced within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, and in cases in which it appears, as a proven fact, that the claimants have never given aid or comfort to the rebellion, and it was disagreed to by yeas 23; nays 26.

Mr. STEVENSON moved an amendment appropriating $25,000 to Kentucky, for expenses in equipping troops during the rebellion, and made an argument for its adoption.

Mr. SAWYER offered a substitute providing for the payment by Kentucky for arming, equipping, and maintaining troops for the service of the United States during the rebellion, and providing that no account should be taken of troops employed after the 1st of May, 1865.

Mr. STEVENSON replied to Mr. Sawyer's subject, and read a statement by General John M. Parker, showing that the State troops were mustered into the service of the United States in precisely in the latter part of 1862 and in 1863.

Mr. MORTON said he believed Kentucky ought to be compensated for her services, but he could not vote to pay her claim good, and as he feared the adoption of Mr. Sawyer's substitute might work injustice, he should vote against it and the original amendment on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. CORBETT moved as an amendment a bill relative to the settlement of claims of Oregon, which was laid over in the morning hour, and it was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's amendment restricting jurisdiction of the Court of Claims was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BRIDGE BILL.

On motion, the Senate bill to amend the act of March 5, 1870, for a bridge across the Missouri River at St. Joseph, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE HOWARD RESOLUTION.

The House then took up the resolution of Mr. BANKS as to Dr. Howard, but one misfortune, that of being an American. If he had been a Prussian, or a German, or an African, or even a corporation, the House would have been glad to protect him, but he was only an American and what a pity that a citizen of the United States in the service of the Government! It should seem from the speech against the resolution that he had none. If Howard was guilty of the slaughter of prisoners, or did lead would have been touched by the Spanish Government. These facts could never have occurred with a Prussian, or an Englishman, or a Frenchman, or a German. The responsibility for the atrocities practiced in Cuba on Cubans, on Cubans, and on Americans, rested on Spain. The fact that the United States were responsible for the massacre of hundreds and thousands by the burial of the bodies of Virginius men in the sea, was five years. The United States were responsible for the execution of the eight boys who were executed on a charge of having violated the grave of Castanon.

The House then proceeded to a vote.

Mr. BANKS moved the amendment offered by him last evening.

Mr. AMBLER moved to lay the resolution on the table, but he subsequently withdrew that motion.

The amendment offered by Mr. Bingham last evening was agreed to by a vote of 111 to 19.

Mr. SCOFIELD called attention to the inconsistency of the original resolution which attributed a fraternal citizenship to Dr. Howard, and the portion just added by Mr. Bingham's motion, which cast a doubt on the matter.

The Speaker said there could be a separate vote on the preamble to the resolution, and the preamble is positively asserted. The resolution, apart from its preamble, was then adopted—Yeas, 143; nays, 4.

The preamble was then amended by making it read "Whereas."

WHEREAS, It is alleged, etc.; and by adding Mr. Bingham's amendment. The members voting in the negative were:

Ambler,	Hagan (Cal.)	Prindle,	
Barber,	Hamilton (Wis.),	Roberts, R. H.	
Bird,	Hancock,	Sawtell,	
Blair (Mich.),	Hardy,	Scofield,	
Bigby,	Maynard,	Shellabarger,	
Burchard,	Merriam,	Sherwood,	
Burdett (N. Y.),	Morrill,	Smith (N. Y.),	
Coburn,	Orth,	Smith (Ohio),	
Dawes,	Packard (Ind.),	Train,	
Donnan,	Peters,	Wheeler,	
Finkelnburg,	Pierce,	Wilson,	
Fox,	Poland,	Wilson (Ohio)—31.	
Garfield,			
Hale,			

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. DAWES made an effort to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. CRESWELL, a question of privilege, offered the concurrent resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May.

Mr. COX moved to strike out that was a protection dodge.

Mr. DAWES appealed to the House not to adopt the resolution, and remarked that the Committee of Ways and Means had been having conferences with the Senate Committee in relation to the public business, and believed if the House were to meet at 11 o'clock every day, and sit till 6, publ business could be carried through, and the House adjourn on the 29th of May; but his thought it would be unwise to fix the time now.

Mr. KELLEY, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, spoke in support of the bill, and appealed to both sides of the House, to the traders and the manufacturers, to accept it.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The conference report on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was presented, but action was deferred until next Monday, and the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11.

Mr. SARGENT and Mr. GARFIELD thought they could secure about the 29th of June.

After a few remarks by others, a vote was taken and the resolution rejected—yeas, 80; nays, 126, as follows:

AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to remove political disabilities from some 70,000 persons, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WHEELER gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move to take up the bill which was in the Senate bill in relation to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, general debate to close next Friday.

INDIANA.

Embezzlement and Forgery Case in Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, April 26.—At a late hour last night Geo. W. Wright, a clerk in the bank of his residence, for fraudulently purloining and appropriating to his own use upward of $30,000, belonging to three Building, Loan and Savings Associations of this city, of which he was Secretary, and for the overissuing of City shares of stock, and drawing monthly dues on the same. His preliminary examination was postponed until this afternoon. In the meantime he remained in the custody of Sheriff Zollinger. His wife accompanied him to the Justice's office. At the appointed hour he waived an examination by pleading guilty. Bail was fixed at $10,000, which he failed to give. He can only remain in jail where he will doubtless remain until the April term of the Circuit Court, when he will be arraigned on a charge of having violated the grave of Castanon.

The House then proceeded to a vote.

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Bird,	Hancock,	Sawtell,	
Blair (Mich.),	Hardy,	Scofield,	
Bigby,	Maynard,	Shellabarger,	
Burchard,	Merriam,	Sherwood,	
Burdett (N. Y.),	Morrill,	Smith (N. Y.),	
Coburn,	Orth,	Smith (Ohio),	
Dawes,	Packard (Ind.),	Train,	
Donnan,	Peters,	Wheeler,	
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Burchard,	Merriam,	Sherwood,	
Burdett (N. Y.),	Morrill,	Smith (N. Y.),	
Coburn,	Orth,	Smith (Ohio),	
Dawes,	Packard (Ind.),	Train,	
Donnan,	Peters,	Wheeler,	
Finkelnburg,	Pierce,	Wilson,	
Fox,	Poland,	Wilson (Ohio)—31.	
Garfield,			
Hale,			

FOREIGN.

Fifteen Thousand Spanish Insurgents Said to be Under Arms.

A New Crater Opened in Mount Vesuvius.

Great Destruction of Life in the Neighboring Villages Reported.

Gold and Silver Discoveries in the Red River Country.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 26.—The situation of Spain has become serious. The Government is resolved to adopt the most rigorous measures to suppress the insurrection. Nothing certainly known of the whereabouts of Don Carlos.

MADRID, April 26.—There is a vast increase in the number of Carlist bands throughout the Kingdom. Fifteen thousand persons are now in insurrection. A Royal proclamation has been issued, declaring many places in a state of siege. The Government refuses to furnish the press information relative to its or the Carlists' movements. There is a great demand from the provinces where the Carlists are now active for troops to assist in driving out the disturbers. Marshal Serrano, with 6,000 men, has gone to Navarre. His presence at the head of this force, has checked the operations of the Carlists in that department. Serrano will be appointed Generalissimo of the forces operating against the insurrectionists. Marshal Concha will also be given Mola command. It is believed that the future of Spain now depends upon the course of the Republicans and their co-operate with the partisans of Don Carlos, the revolution will be successful.

Senor Rivas, member of the Municipal Junta, has been elected President of the Cortes by a large majority. The other subscriptions by the Cortes for the relief of the sufferers at Murcia.

Jewels, knives, and other loading Rebels were yesterday presented to the King. This circumstance is regarded as of much importance in view of reports that the Republicans were in league with the Cacists in insurrection.

A Correspondent of Henry's empire disgustedly attacked and dispersed a band of Cacists, 500 in number, in the Province of Valladolid. It is officially stated that the number of insurgents under arms in the field is 8,000.

PARIS, April 26.—It is now positively stated on the best authority that Don Carlos Charlotte Geneva in disguise on the night of the 24th inst. Should he be captured in Spain with arms in his hands, he will be shot. He can only have reached the Spanish frontier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 26.—The Atalanta Boat Crew were entertained at a dinner given in Liverpool, yesterday, by members of the London Rowing Club. Were subsequently escorted their guests to the cars and the whole party started for Putney. Crowds gathered at the stations between Liverpool and Putney, with salutes and displays of banting.

LONDON, April 26.—The forms of law necessary to secure the release on bail of the Fenian prisoners having been complied with, he has been released by

Bro. Past Grand Master of the State of Ohio.

"The Daughters of Rebekah." Responded to by Bro. ——.

"The Orator of the Day." Responded to by Hon. John McBride.

Other toasts, including "The Press," were responded to with appropriate speeches.

The ball was grand success, the fair ladies of Bloomington, by their presence, adding greatly to the interest of the occasion.

Hon. John M. Scott, Judge of the Supreme Court, who has been in feeble health, is now entirely recovered, and is doing a vast amount of work in addition to his labors in the regular duties of his office. His many friends in the State will be glad to hear of his renewed health and vigor.

Your correspondent is under obligations to the members of the press and fraternity for many favors extended to him.

At South Bend, Ind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 26.—"Odd Fellows' Day, the fifty-third in the anniversary way, has today been celebrated here in a very satisfactory manner, both as regards spirit and numbers. The outside interest was so considerable that the public schools and a number of the largest manufactories closed as upon every other holiday. The dusty streets were thronged by the citizens to witness the receptions of visitors at the various depots and their march to the hotels, where the formal receptions took place, and afterwards the grand parade of the various lodges and encampments of Odd Fellows assembled with their handsome regalia. The Grand Rapids Band, engaged from the Northern Indiana, East and West, and also the counties of Southwestern Michigan. Many of the visiting lodges were specially provided for with carriages. Several excellent bands of music and a number of fine banners.

The reception proper took place at Good's Opera House, at two afternoon. The exercises opened with a prayer by the Rev. Father Corby, of Notre M. Boy, of the M. E Church, who, as chaplain and a member of the Order here, invoked the blessing of God upon the Order, and the principles of fraternities as well as the Church having charity and no rules for their sins. L. Humphreys, of G. and Secretary of State, was the first speaker of welcome. William Wade, P. G., of Indianapolis, was the orator of the day.

There are in the line three hundred and seventy-four lodges, with a membership exceeding $30,000 one thousand.

The committee from each lodge in the St. Joseph Valley was appointed to select a place for the meeting next year, and to make general arrangements.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway furnished special trains for the use of the Order today.

At Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 26.—The celebration of the Fifty-third Anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in America was celebrated in this city to-day in grand style. Two lodges and four encampments were represented in the procession, which numbered over 300. Hon. Erie J. Leech, of Keokuk, delivered the address, which was followed by a banquet at the Opera House. Over 800 people participated in the evening festivities.

TEMPERANCE.

What Was Done at the Meeting in Bloomington.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, April 26.—The Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The attendance seemed no larger than on the preceding day.

Mr. Miller, of Stark, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a Committee of Correspondence, whose duty it shall be to address letters to the Temperance people throughout the State, asking to call for a Convention of all the friends of the Illinois Temperance law, and fix the time and place for said meeting, and make all the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Miller said only sixteen counties were represented in the Convention, and a large number of the Legislature was present, and therefore no did not think they should get up a permanent organization, but simply appoint a Committee to, in haste, to arrange their Legislative friends. He thought they could get up a convention of a thousand delegates. It was a burlesque for them to attempt to make now an arrangement to control the State.

Mr. Ross partially coincided with the gentleman, but regretted the resolution had not been offered sooner.

Mr. Bonham hoped there would be no opposition to the resolution. He felt the necessity of uniting effectually, and would have the Convention implement the State. They must organize to prevent the repeal of the law, for the liquor sellers did not so much intend to disobey the law as to have it repealed by the Legislature. He was glad to hear that Illinois they must influence the masses of the people to stand by the law. The Governor of the Legislature who had passed the law deserved to be consulted, and could render invaluable service and information. He thought the Committee of Correspondence should control the primary meetings of all parties, and have good men nominated.

The Business Committee submitted the following:

WHEREAS, We now have a Temperance law on the statute book of the State of Illinois, let us not for a moment think our work is done. The ills of reform are small and trifling as compared with the ills of rum, in times past. There is work before us. If the Temperance men will be true to their principles, and the people are flying from the town. Temporary provision insurance for them by the authorities.

Madrid, April 26.—Advices from the eastern coast report the existence of a new insurrection, organized in Valencia to-day. Ashes and lava threaten the villages on the mountain side, and the inhabitants are flying in terror. Many houses have been destroyed. Thousands are encamped in the fields. The Ministers have been summoned here from Rome, and are coming to-night. Great excitement prevails here among the people. The king is covered with boats filled with spectators. The scene is grand and terrible. Several shocks of earthquake have been felt, rising to a great height, and masses of rock are ejected with earthquake shocks, which are distinctly felt in this city.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, April 25.—It is reported, this evening, that the Tabasco is to be sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande with about two hundred reinforcements, for this city, from Tampico, and that Col. Ramon Guerra, late Governor of Monterey, in command of the National Guard here, for some weeks past, has been appointed Governor of this State, by President Juarez. General Cevallos expresses confidence that the revolution will be suppressed within a month, and the trade in the interior opened to commerce.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., April 26.—Latest despatches from Fort Garry state that further letters regarding Shaboudwin, are to hand by the last mail. Riel and Lepine are still in jail. Many prisoners will also be released, and a number of exports are going there. Mr. McCollar, one of the delegates to Ottawa from the Superior region, proposes the union of the Superior and Lake of Woods, and the three silver districts with Manitoba. A party of French half-breeds went up the Red River, armed, to prevent Canadians from settling on their lands. Riel and Lepine are leaders of the party. Last winter the Canadian or Irish Party in the United States, with two exceptions, all voted with the Democratic party. The Fenian Brotherhood have established 1,322 lodges in the United States, with 200,000 members of which one-third are Irish-Canadians. Over $100,000 dollars have been expended in the past two years in caring for the sick, relieving the widows, and burying the dead. The practical results of the benevolence of Odd Fellows was vividly illustrated by the speech of a blind man, who, he said, was one of the families of one time and suffering, except by charity, but now, through Odd Fellowship, were prospering and had been made happy. He referred to the families of one time and suffering, except by charity, but now, through Odd Fellowship, were prospering and had been made happy. He referred to the families of one time and suffering, except by charity, but now, through Odd Fellowship, were prospering and had been made happy.

The toasts of the day, Past Grand R. B. Sherman, of Chicago delivered a most eloquent and able address upon the principles of the Order. Many manifestations of pleasure. In brief but eloquent words he traced the history and growth of the Order from its origin in England, its introduction years ago, by Thomas Wilder and three or four other gentlemen, and said from the simple beginning it had grown to a power in the United States, with 5,000 lodges in the United States, with two hundred thousand members. Over $1,000,000 dollars have been expended in the past two years in caring for the sick, relieving the widows, and burying the dead. The practical results of the benevolence of Odd Fellows was vividly illustrated by the speech of a blind man, who, he said, was one of the families of one time and suffering, except by charity, but now, through Odd Fellowship, were prospering and had been made happy. He referred to the families of one time and suffering, except by charity, but now, through Odd Fellowship, were prospering and had been made happy.

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WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 26.—Doctor Emilio Leaces, a brother of Antonio Leaces, with twenty others, has been in Ignacio Agramonte's lines since the breakup of the insurrection, have surrendered to the authorities near Puerto Principe.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Anniversary Celebration at Bloomington.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 26.—The celebration of the Fifty-third Anniversary of the institution of the Order of Odd Fellows in this country, under the auspices of the Bloomington brotherhood, took place to-day. The following lodges were represented: Heyworth, Chenoa, Minonk, Mount, of Lincoln; Champaign, Upland, Hery Remembrance, and McLean Encampment, of Bloomington; McLean, of Lexington; Lincoln, of Decatur; Logan, of Atlanta; Teutonia and ——, of Springfield; Leroy, Urbana, Mt. Pleasant, of Urbana; Sharp, of Bloomington. Decatur, Covenanter, of Pekin; Bainbeen Lodge, and Urbana Lodge, of the degree of Rebekah. About five hundred brothers were in the procession, which was headed in full regalia by the principal officers of the city, made an imposing and beautiful demonstration. The principal feature of the day was the grand ball at the Opera House, which was densely crowded by the members of the fraternity and citizens generally. The following were elected by Captain C. A. Sweeder, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The welcome address was delivered by Hon. I. N. Phinn, and responded to in good feeling and fraternal greetings to the visiting brethren. The usual opening ode was sung, with much feeling, and the Declaration of Principles delivered by Rev. Brother Reed, of Champaign, in a most able and appropriate manner.

The orator of the day, Past Grand R. B. Sherman, of Chicago delivered a most eloquent and able address upon the principles of the Order. Many manifestations of pleasure. In brief but eloquent words he traced the history and growth of the Order from its origin in England, its introduction years ago, by Thomas Wilder and three or four other gentlemen, and said from the simple beginning it had grown to a power in the United States, with 5,000 lodges in the United States, with two hundred thousand members. Over $1,000,000 dollars have been expended in the past two years in caring for the sick, relieving the widows, and burying the dead. The practical results of the benevolence of Odd Fellows was vividly illustrated by the speech of a blind man, who, he said, was one of the families of one time and suffering, except by charity, but now, through Odd Fellowship, were prospering and had been made happy. He referred to the families of one time and suffering, except by charity, but now, through Odd Fellowship, were prospering and had been made happy.

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Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., April 26.—In the House to-day the Senate bill to grant additional authority to the Board of Public Charities passed.

All the amendments to the general appropriations were agreed to or rejected, and the bill is now a law.

The Senate bill providing for the reorganization of the geological survey of Ohio, giving the supervisory control of the survey to the Governor, School Commissioner, and State Treasurer, and providing for a Board of Control and has assembly passed.

In the Senate, to-day, the following bills passed: House bills to provide that the purchase of railroad bonds by railroad Directors shall be lawful when sanctioned by the holders of three-fourths of the capital stock of such company; to empower and prohibit obscene publications; to authorize the Board of Public Works to ascertain and locate all lands of the State which are of public surface, and for the appraisement and sale of the same; to provide for the incorporation of associations of the shares of building and loan associations; authorizing Township Trustees to levy additional tax to pay for material for repairing roads, and the Senate bill to punish fraud and embezzlement officers for a refusal or neglect to make any reports to the State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraph.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; low grades, $5@5 50; choice, $6@6 50; choice family, $7@8@12.00. Corn—Mixed and yellow, 56c; white, 60c. Oats, 57@58c. Bran dull at $1.01@1.05.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $21 00; choice, $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $18 25@19 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c; clear sides, 14c. Hams—Sugar cured, 15@16c. Lard dull; tierce, packed, 8½c; tubs, 9c; kegs, 10@10½c.

SUGAR—Firm; fair to prime grades, 7½@8c. Molasses, no receipts and nothing doing. Coffee, 18@20c.

WHISKEY—Sparkling, 94; unsettled; steady; $1 premium; gold, 112½.

COTTON—Quiet; Middling Lots below good ordinary, 18½c; low middling, 19c. Sales—Middling, 200 bales. Receipts, 120 bales. Exports—Continent, 7,467 bales; Boston, 910 bales. Stock, 76,853 bales. Receipts, 2,197 bales. Exports—Continent, 1,467 bales; Liverpool, 4,858 bales; Continent, 951 bales; coastwise, 7,534 bales.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—TOBACCO—Active; lugs, 3½@5½c; low leaf, 5@6½; medium to good, 7½@9½c; low.

COTTON—Quiet and steady at 22c.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $7 25@7 75. Wheat quiet but little done, and prices nominal. Corn in fair shipping demand at 52@53c; mixed and white, 54@55c; yellow, 56@57c. Oats, 37@38c.

PROVISIONS—Were a shade firmer and more active. Pork, round lots, $18 25@19 25. Bacon, shoulders, 12c; clear rib sides, 14c; packed shoulders, 12½c; clear rib, 15c; clear sides, 15½c. Sugar-cured hams, 16@18c. Lard, tierces, 9@9½c; kegs, 10@10½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet, 93c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; prices declined for low grades. XXX, $4 25@4 75; XXX, $5@5 50. Wheat, spring, firm. No. 2 red, $1 35; winter, very dull; $1 40 offered for No. 2 red. Corn, No. 2, 43c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c. Rye, No. 2, 75c. Barley, higher. Rye firm; No. 2, 85c.

WHISKEY—Lower; 94c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $19 25. Dry salt meats firm; loose shoulders, 6c, sides, 8c; hams, 12c. Bacon declined for low grades. Lard lower; tierces, 9c; kegs, 10c.

HOGS—Quiet; $4 50@5 00.

CATTLE—Steady at $4@6.

Messrs. Rosenberg, Etter, and Dean were designated members of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Miller said he understood they had not raised money enough to pay the expenses of the Convention. He was ready to pay his share.

The presiding officer thought the Convention had done very well, and had arrived at very proper conclusions.

More money was raised.

Mr. Messer offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee to prepare an address to be read on Sunday in June, and also urging the Central Committee to prepare an address for publication in the papers.

The resolutions were then adopted *sine-die*.

The Convention, measured by the ordinary standards, was a very indifferent one. But sixteen counties were represented; and of the fifty-odd delegates, one-half were from Bloomington. Upon the whole it may be ventured that it was a bad time of the year, and it was also said that, after all, only twelve counties were represented in the Chicago meeting of last summer. It is, perhaps, more reasonable to account for this scanty attendance by the four entertainments by the Good Templars, the approaching election, a political party, and by the belief of many, who are in favor of the present law only, that this was to be a gathering of Prohibitionists.

The Wisconsin Liquor Law.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—The State liquor law recently passed, has been declared void as far as the City of Milwaukee is concerned, on account of a license granted to this city under the Excise law, which has not been repealed. It is rumored that other cities in the State enjoy the same privilege.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ROGUE LORD GORDON.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Jay Gould has made affidavits that the bogus Lord Gordon, whom he is prosecuting as a swindler, represented himself to be the missing Earl of Aberdeen, and claimed to own thirty millions worth of Erie stock. Mr. Gould swears that his loss through this fictitious nobleman's false pretences amounts to five hundred thousand dollars, by any nothing of consequential damages.

FUGITIVE.

The *Sun* announces that Mace and O'Baldwin have finally settled upon a stake-holder who desires his name withheld. Both men will go into training immediately.

THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

The Gold Room and Stock Exchange presented a lively appearance to-day, and there was a further advance in values. Gold advanced to 113¾ on large business. Foreign exchanges were strong, with only a limited supply of bills offering. The outflow of gold will commence this week. The engagements this p.m. were $250,000, but it is estimated that the shipments will range from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

the market was active, and higher again in those stocks which have been prominent for some days past. Erie was the leading feature. It opened at 42@42¼, rose to 43@43¾, and, by reason of stock to be had at from 42@42½ per cent. There was considerable gossip on the street in regard to the Erie movement, and a report was current that Daniel Drew was the prime mover in it, for the purpose of putting out a fresh line of short contracts, and getting control of the Board. Certainly Mr. Drew is the leading operator in Erie, and his movements are closely watched by the street. It was a business for them to attempt to make now an arrangement to control the stock?

Mr. Ross partially coincided with the gentleman, but regretted the resolution had not been offered sooner.

Mr. Bonham hoped there would be no opposition to the resolution. He felt the necessity of uniting effectually, and

CUBA.

The Insurrection---Spanish Bribery in America.

Instances of Cruelty---Losses of American Citizens---What the War Has Cost.

Slavery Dependent on Spain---Possibilities of Cuban Independence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, April 5.

I do not know that this city tickles me. Despotism must be French to tickle worth a cent. Spanish despotism is represented by a priest, a soldier, and a flea. You carry one in your eye, another in your appreciation, and the last in your breeches. For so much religion, it is a very godless place; for so much soldiery and music, very moody; and, for so many fleas, not a bit nimble. The Cubans are much more Frenchy and gentle than the Spaniards; since they shot the students down here, mankind takes very little stock in the Spanish.

THE MURDERERS' CLUB.

The Casino Espagnol, a Spanish Club, is said, is said to be the ruling influence of the Island,—the Caucus and Inquisition over Captains General and insurgents. I paid it two visits at its large rectangular block opposite the Tacon Theatre, girt round about with handsome restaurants, *cafes*, shooting-galleries, and barracks for Volunteers. The Club-chambers are in the second and third stories, and the assembly rooms consist of two very long, cool, and elegant marble halls, L-shaped, and divided into smaller apartments only by movable screens of painted glass. Chairs are arranged over the floors, as if invisible partitions existed; a library, the periodicals, and private gaming rooms are shown. The Spaniards, generally assembled in the coolest end of the Casino, play at monte and dominoes with the national taciturnity, and violate the laws against gaming, with the easy confidence that the sovereign power can do no wrong. A Cuban Club formerly existed, for the anti-Spanish element; but, with true Castilian tolerance, it was stamped out at the beginning of "The Troubles," as the revolution is always called by foreigners, with bated breath, very much as our Copperheads spoke of the "late unpleasantness." At the Casino Espagnol, Prince Alexis was entertained with a great ball; he was quartered at a beautiful villa, surrounded with conservatories and tropical blooms, upon one of the broad and level drives of Havana.

VOLUNTEERS TO LOOK AT.

Immediately opposite the Casino, and under the eaves of the Tacon Theatre are the series of large *cafes* called the Louvre, Cosmopolitan, Tuileries, and Washington, where, in the evenings, half the pleasure-seeking population of Havana assemble, and are signaled by telegraph from the Opera at the raising of the curtain for every new act. Into the Louvre the drunken and brutal Volunteers fired when it was full of innocent people, upon some intoxicated fellow crying out that he saw an insurgent there. In the same way they exercised their hospitality by firing volleys into the Telegrapho Hotel and the minor theatre,—acts which will rival the worst atrocities of the soldiers of Velasquez at the original conquest of the Island, when the Chief Cacique was burned to death for nothing more than being Cacique.

The number of Volunteers on duty at Havana was stated to me as nine battalions, eight companies each, and 60 men to a company. But they include in the Island 40,000, distributed amongst the cities. Some of them are fair-looking men, and often a whole company will be observed sprucely apparelled in drab, blue, or greenish linen, with fixings of buff or scarlet, and hats ornamented with a red rosette. The poor little stone forts on the beach of the city they guard at night; they also police the streets and public edifices; and, at morning, may be often seen riding home, when guard is relieved, in carriages. I watched them one day drilling with a little battery of cannon; and very juvenile and awkward it seemed; a Spaniard uses the weapons of a duelist better than those of war.

SPANISH STRENGTH AT HAVANA.

About 130 ships-of-war have been built for Spain at Havana in times past, some carrying over 100 guns, and two have been steamships. Half-a-dozen of these lie wrecked in the harbor, for want of instrumentalities to repair them. The two great iron-clads the Spanish sustain at present—one a ram—were built in Europe, and Admiral Lee told me he had been all over them, and found them well-armed and ship-shape. But everybody remembers the kind of arming and firing they did at Callao. The old Spanish Arsenal at Havana is of little account; the floating dry-dock there was towed over from New Orleans. What effective place of repair, of coaling, etc., would Spain have in case of war with us, girt all round as are her American Possessions with coasts of hate wherever she has sowed her colonies in the bigotry of conquest and stunted them with despotism? Spanish America has no pride in Spain. There are some large guns on the Moro Castle and in the Punta, and the Cabana, Casa Blanca, and one or two outlying works stand well up; still, to an American eye the city looks as if it could be riddled by a fleet lying off; for it is like Long Branch, without bar or border, right upon the sea. The Spanish gunboats built in America are rakish things, with yellow stacks, and one large gun forward.

CONSULATES AND COMMERCE.

The United States continues to hold large commercial relations with Cuba, and Spain has relied upon us for immense quantities of arms, stores, etc. We, however, are essentially a purchased nation, bought by Spanish cunning in our diplomacy and in our newspapers, in the Senate and the House, and handled at our Capital and at our great seaport with all Latin blandishments; while, in Cuba itself, we are without authority of any kind, and no mode exists of saving a citizen's life or redressing his wrongs, except force of war. The Island being a fief of Spain, our highest official is a commercial supervisor, and hence we blame him for failing to rescue Americans, while the telegraph to Washington is under rigid censorship, and our nearest Minister resides in Spain.

We maintain about thirty-five Consuls and Consular Agents in the West Indies, led by General Torbert, at Havana, with $6,000 salary, who must pay $2,500 of this away for clerk hire, and to porter. The English Consul receives $15,000 a year, and assistance. Two of the Cavadas, relatives of the unfortunate Dr. Houard were our Consuls at Trinidad and Cienfuegos.

Havana has more American tonnage entering and clearing from it than any port in the foreign world besides. Last year there were about 725 ships, generally of less burden than our 350 vessels which cleared from Liverpool; the tonnage was about 350,000.

THE PLEA IN THE RECORDS.

Havana, called in Spanish San Cristobal de la Habana,—the last word only pronounced for ordinary conversation,—is not far from 300 years old, and its two ports at the entrance of the harbor date back to 1590. It has little other history except that the pirates often menaced it, and the English took it by siege and assault in the summer of 1762. Humboldt found it a miserable place in Jefferson's Administration. It has been once or twice partly burned by fire. A Captain General named Tacon revived and beautified it. The emigrations of 1763 from Florida, and 1795 from Santo Domingo, gave it new life and versatility. In 1823 a patriotic insurrection began, continued in 1827, and took gallantry and martyrdom from the death of Narciso Lopez in 1851.

This city is the chief emporium of tropical America, and metropolis of an Island nearly 800 miles long, with an area of 35,000 square miles, a coast line of 3,000 miles, and a population of 1,400,000,—an island which exports $100,000,000 of products a year, and could probably produce enough sugar to supply all civilization.

The health of Havana may be shown by the fact that the annual mortality is 1 in 33,—equal to the battle-field; in Madrid it is 1 in 30, and in New York 1 in 40.

The population of the city is one-seventh of all Cuba, or 197,000, largely blacks and negroes, and many Spanish and Yucatese. It does 65 per cent of all the commerce of Cuba, the Spanish flag carrying more than one-fourth of the imports and one-fifth of the exports. The United States takes a full fourth of the imports, or about $8,000,000, and more of the exports than Spain and England together, or nearly $18,000,000.

A few running notes will point the story of Havana's rise and growth:

THE COURSE OF CUBAN EMPIRE.

Columbus saw the mountains of Cuba, Oct. 27, 1492; he coursed along the Island, and found it populous with a good-humored, docile race, called Ciboneys, who smoked tobacco, the word meaning, "Will you smoke?" Columbus never knew that Cuba was an island, and the seat of Spanish dominion in the New World was long Santo Domingo. In 1508, Ocampo circumnavigated the Island, and careened his vessel in the harbor of Havana; and, in 1511, Velasquez, with 300 men (amongst them Narvaez, Alvarado, and Las Casas), annihilated the natives; but, after the failures of De Soto in Florida, Cuba lost its vitality for 150 years, and was so poor that it could scarcely tempt filibusters, or buccaneers, until late in the sixteenth century, when the corsairs, descending on the coasts, compelled the foundation of the large interior Cuban cities, like Villa Clara and Puerto Principe. After 300 years of colonization, Cuba had less than 100,000 people, and less than 30,000 slaves. In 1762, the English, with 30,000 men, captured Havana's 3,600 defenders; and, though the interior of the Island never was visited, the English increased the commerce of Havana tenfold, and left example for Cuban agriculture; during the American Revolution, the Spanish retorted by capturing Mobile and Pensacola. Cuba really received its population and power from the calamities of Spain in other parts of the tropical isles and main land. The French Haytiens, 30,000 strong, established the coffee-culture; Louisiana sent 30,000; and, after the revolt of the Mexican and South American States, Cuba, kept loyal by Vives, received the over-zealous or timid *emigres*. In 1849 a handful of Americans captured Cardenas, and were chased into Key West; in 1851, Lopez landed at Bahia Honda; Crittenden and fifty men were shot at Havana; Lopez was garroted. Cuba is increasing at the rate of 300,000 people every ten years, and the gross revenue of the Spanish Government before "The Troubles" was about $35,000,000. In 1777, the Jesuits were expelled from Cuba, and all the monastic orders were suppressed in 1816, and their properties confiscated. The Cabana fortifications, finished in 1774, which cost $14,000,000, also were instrumental in introducing the black *vomito* into Havana, with laborers from Vera Cruz. Trade became generally free to foreigners in 1817. Gas was introduced in 1840, and the first railway in 1837.

Cuba and Porto Rico are the remnants of an empire once equal in length to the whole of Africa and wider than Russia, reaching from the mission of San Francisco, in California, to Fort Maulin, in Chili, 6,000 miles, or twice the width of the United States from sea to sea. The melodious language of Cervantes and Castelar prevails still over these vast confines, but the despotism which dispersed it has been reduced to a couple of islands, and has learned nothing of mercy or mildness, for all its cruelties and losses. The rule of Spain is despised in Cuba and Porto Rico to-day as much as the ancient Peruvians and Caribs despised it. For liberty of property, worship and thought, this most Christian State has substituted rapacity, corruption, treachery, and death. Anarchy and assassination in Spain; robbery and murder in her Colonies. Such is the Kingdom which wrote for Columbus' epitaph:

To Leon and Castile,
Columbus gave the new world.

THE PRESENT REVOLUTION.

The revolt broke out Oct. 10, 1868. By the 5th of December, 1869 the Spanish President of Council stated officially that there had been sent to Cuba 34,500 men, 14 ships-of-war, 9,000,000 cartridges, prodigious artillery and munitions, and 6,500 sailors. General Sickles says that, one year later, May, 1871, General Serrano admitted that the Spanish contributions to Cuba exceeded 100,000 men, more than half of them Regulars, and that the cost of a single year's war was above $40,000,000 and 18,000 lives. The number of Volunteers was 40,000. Still later, on Sept. 22, 1871, the *Diario de la Marina*—or New York *Times* of Havana, which supports Custom House, Administration, death, and fabrication—calls lustily for 30,000 more men from Spain, "and we [Volunteers] will not lack the valor to demand, and even to exact, the means to pay them." Nobody ever knew the Volunteers to lack the valor to exact anything, any more than a pirate. And all this time Spain has 50 vessels-of-war in Cuban waters, carrying over 200 guns, furnished mainly by the United States. Seven American vessels have been boarded, insulted, and searched by these Spaniards,—the Mary Powell, Lloyd Aspinwall, Champion, Lizzie Major, Fulton, Florida, and Hornet. The Spanish have shot eight unoffending American citizens, condemned 39 to imprisonment indefinitely, confiscated the estates of 20 more, and, for the past three years, have forbidden contracts for the sale of property, to the ruin of many Americans. The Spanish had executed, by the first of the present year, 1,838 Cuban people, transported 777, and murdered or hidden in dungeons 2,650. The United States State Department, meantime, is greatly concerned about Santo Domingo, and turns Mr. Sumner out of his Committee, and allows our people in Cuba to be murdered, with equal gusto.

THE SPIRIT OF VALMASEDA.

This same Spain recognized the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy two months after Sumter was fired upon. Cuba, as the *Diario* says, "has celebrated the third anniversary of the revolt," and still the United States has done nothing but succor Spain. Our child asks for bread, and we give him a stone, and take the viper on our threshold to our hearth.

The policy of Spain toward the Cubans has been no improvement,—rather worse, indeed,—upon her treatment of the Caribs, Peruvians, and Mexicans. Captain General Dulce named in his order of March 24, 1869, "all vessels on the high seas, near the island, having on board men, arms, or effects, which can in any manner promote or foment the insurrection, *pirates*, in accordance with the ordinances of our navy; and all persons captured in such vessels, without regard to their number, shall be immediately executed." Here is a nice Christian kind of a grandee! He proved to be too merciful for the Spanish heart, and Valmaseda, who succeeded him, thus addressed the "Inhabitants of the Country":

1. Every man from the age of 15 years upward found away from his habitation (*finca*), and does not prove a justified motive therefor, will be shot.
2. Every habitation unoccupied will be burned by the troops.
3. Every habitation from which does not float a white flag, as a signal that its occupants desire peace, will be reduced to ashes.
4. Women that are not living at their own homes, or at the houses of their relatives, will collect in the town of Jiguani, or Bayamo, where maintenance will be provided. Those who do not present themselves will be conducted forcibly.

Here is another nice man. He represents *liberal* Spain, the Kingdom revolutionizes so as to provoke this poesy from an American bard:

A time of stately stepping on the shore,
A time of glorious triumph on the main,
And centuries of nothingness—what more
Is in the book of Spain?

Lower and lower yet the dead weight pressed
Upon the under-motions, dull and slow,
Until spasmodic heavings of the breast
Showed something stirred below.

And hark! with sudden blow snaps every band;
Forth bursts a wiser people, strong and free.
Spain! Spain! the nations grasp thy living hand,
And welcome give to thee!

The Nation doesn't do any such thing. The State Department does! Grasp the hand of the risen people that can write this order, through Count Valmaseda? On the 27th day of December last he issued his orders to the effect that all persons who failed to present themselves within the Spanish lines by the 15th day of January, 1872, should be treated as traitors, and the men, whether white or black, be put to death when captured; the white women banished from the Island, and the black women returned to slavery. But nineteen days of grace were given before this decree of extermination, exile, and bondage went into effect.

BUYING INDEPENDENCE.

What will be the issue of the Cuban revolution? Our Consul General believes the Spanish will never be able to put it down. Persons with whom I conversed, from the region of San Jago de Cuba, told me that at present the devastation by the insurgents in the Eastern interior was so complete, that the trains seldom ran; the most valuable plantations lay idle, and my informants have resolved to quit Cuba altogether. Troops arrive from Spain, and depart instantly for the seat of hostilities; but Spanish Volunteers have lost their former avidity to take the field, and the nature of the country is said to be such that locomotion is almost impossible, and, much of the year, vegetation is so thick that a man cannot see his own length. Hiding in these fastnesses, with the sympathy of all the surrounding Creole population, are men fully equal to the best Spanish officers by birth, education, and experience. The largest house in Havana, for example, — Aldama's, — whose doorways are filled with loafing Spanish Volunteers, belongs to a revolutionist. There is, indeed, hardly a Creole to be found in the whole Island whose heart is not set upon the question of independence, and I apprehend that the Cubans would be successful with less delay if they did not hate the Spanish so fiercely as to make it all but impossible to seek independence by diplomacy, and, by the way of purchase. Spain is the most corrupt Government in the world, and Cuba is the richest Island. Spain takes from the Cubans annually, in various ways, between thirty-five and fifty-five millions of dollars. This money has always been a vast corruption fund for the Captain General's officers and for the home politicians of Spain. Owing to the cost of the revolt, comparatively little money has of late been sent to Madrid, and the Radical party there is disposed to be lukewarm on Cuban subjugation, particularly since the butchery of the medical students and the indignation provoked by that crime throughout the world. If some of the able Cuban exiles, like Macias and others, were in a position to maintain correspondence between the Creole population and a certain portion of the Spanish Cortes, it might not be a difficult task to get up a big lobby at Madrid, and offer one hundred million, or more, for the Island, to be divided amongst the politicians prosecuting the job. Unless the Spanish political character has much changed this would be a facile task,—quite as easy as the labor of a Cotton lobby in Washington, and not much harder than some of our carpet-bagger's legislative jobs. Cuba could raise, with less sacrifice than at present $100,000,000 in two years. How far a $100,000,000 might go amongst the motley representatives of Spain, is a wide conjecture. Certainly, the incapacity of Cuba just now to keep up her remittances must sooner or later have the effect of breaking up the solid hostility to her independence which has, until of late, been reported from Madrid. The Cubans say, that they do not wish recognition from America, nor to buy Spain, but only fair opportunities, under commercial laws, to get arms and munitions from our ports. They want belligerent rights.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Nearly one-half the Spaniards who have taken the field against the revolt have died of yellow fever, black vomit, exposure, or wounds. A large number of contractors, military adventurers, plantation-grabbers, shippers, and others, on the Spanish side, want the war to go on, to let them make an honest penny; while this fact is, on the other hand, quoted by the more ardent Spaniards as the chief reason while the revolt is not crushed:

"There is now no fighting," said one ardent Spaniard to me, at the Casino Espagnol; "Our authorities are keeping up the appearance of the war for their own corrupt ends."

The Cuban cause in the United States has been misrepresented by a few adventurers, Irish and Americans, who have gone in there for a time, made a splutter, and afterward ridden showily in patent-medicine hacks all over the City of New York, with big *sombreros* on their heads. Yet it would be hard to find on any side a braver old man than Guaracoria, born rich and of Creole blood, who spent the better portion of an indefatigable life-time for his native Island, and suffered at the garrote with intrepid pride. Spain has not abroad, in her diplomatic corps anywhere, a man of clearer head, finer accomplishments, and more personal character than Juan Marcias aforesaid.

Of Cuba, at present, no better words can be used than those of an old pasquinade written by a Spaniard about Spain in 1826:

"Nothing is wanting to thy happiness, my dear country! Thou hast monks and locusts, the police, ports without ships, troops without breeches, a brilliant priesthood, high roads infested by banditti, and an exhausted treasury."

Cuba has to maintain an army of 50,000 men at present, which, to 1,500,000 people, is one soldier to every thirty men,—more, comparatively, than in any other territory on the globe.

THE NEGLECT OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Absorbed as we are by large questions of home policy, it is not remarkable in this recuperative period after the war, that there is no great sentiment amongst us for interference with even neighboring wars. But amongst the indictments to be laid to this Administration is the wilful abandonment of Americans who innocently fall into the clutches of the Spanish Volunteers, and the apparent zeal with which the State Department has contributed aid and comfort on every occasion to Spanish punishment of them. The son-in-law of our Secretary of State, at an early day, was employed by the Spanish Government as its Counsel and Solicitor in America, and, while he had a right to use his talents for his clients, his official friend, Bancroft Davis, was throwing illegal obstacles in the way of the Cubans, disseminating contemptuous slanders upon their cause, facilitating shipments of arms and vessels of war to the Captain General, and, without color of law, retarding Cuban supplies. We are allowed, under commercial regulations, to send arms to any individual in the Island of Cuba; but the insurgents there have their arms stopped at the port of New York, while our ships-of-war gallivant down the Gulf Stream with the cowardly Spanish cruisers, which cannot fight their way from New York to Havana.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

No greater outrage has been committed in our time than the imprisonment trial, and exportation of Dr. Howard. Had he been an English subject, he would never have reached the region of Gibraltar on a Spanish deck. He had lived long in Cuba, and was intermarried there, and two of his nephews, Adolf and Fred. Cavada, embraced the Patriot side. They had at one time been American Consular Agents. One of the youths died in the cause; the other lives fighting. To be revenged upon the old man, he was falsely accused by the Spanish of having given a case of surgical instruments to an insurgent doctor, and was thrown into a dungeon, under the eye of Mr. Fish's Consul. He had been lying in jail a year, when General Alfred Torbert succeeded to the Consulate, and the latter instantly solicited that he be tried, which the Captain General ordered. The trial lasted two or three days, was held at the head of the drum. Howard was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude on the burning coast of North Africa, at the age of 65, upon the assumption that he had tendered offices of mercy in the line of his profession. The Captain General refused to give General Tarber the proceedings of the trial, and, at the same time, the Spanish emissaries at Havana opened, in the United States newspapers, upon Torbert, and continue to this day to abuse him. The man is simply cramped for want of authority, and for want of interest in his or anybody's case at Washington. Sidney Webster is the acting Secretary of State.

A LAND WITHOUT A FRIEND.

Thus Spain equalizes her puny strength with ours by hiring the influence of opinion and administration in America, and with them neutralizing our diligent officers in Cuba. The aggregate crimes of England toward her Colonies here, which resulted in a war that gained the sympathies of mankind, were acts of mercy compared to Spanish cruelties upon the Cuban people. Women are not spared; official avarice has "embargoed" the most valuable estates of our naturalized Creoles, as well as Americans; and all that the President of the United States has had to say in the premises was to recommend to Congress, last December, that measures be taken to stop American citizens holding slaves in Cuba. This was one of Mr. Davis' insinuations against the Cubans, to throw them out of the pale of sympathy here. Our foreign policy, like all the rest for the last three years, has been a series of sprawls.

Slavery in Cuba continues mainly through Spanish encouragement; and the late Captain General said to one of our newspaper men: "Rather than live under a Government of emancipated negroes and Creoles, I would hoist the United States flag over Havana, and call on your nation for protection." But the United States flag has protected Spain from the first. The estates which are now run by the Spanish Commissioner of Embargo are jubilantly said to yield more than ever, because punishment is more certain and cruel administered by the military. Eighteen hours a day is the period alloted to the slave-laborer, and if, on any estate, there are now fewer bloodhounds, it is because they have been dragged off to run down the natives of the Island fighting under Cespedes. Slave-trade direct with Africa expired only a few years ago, and in Havana and elsewhere one can see plenty of native Africans; a man was pointed out to me at the American Ice Company's Depot, who had been a Prince in Guinea. The bulk of the insurrectionary force to-day is black. Cuban independence means emancipation, and the blacks know it.

CODOCIL.

There is one assured way of accomplishing the Cuban problem. Let one of our brothers-in-law *regnant* be sent to Havana by the patriots, instructed to express his opinion freely, and be sent to the Royal prison.

The energies of the United States would instantly be put into motion, the State Department rotated, and the Dent policy would prove splendid after all in the disappearance of Spain from the New World she has ridden so long. GATH.

How a Treasury Clerk Lunched with "Wales."

From the Boston Post.

A good and true story is told about how a certain Treasury clerk lunched with the Prince of Wales when he went abroad syndicating. One day in the streets of London, this syndicator met the Marquis of Ripon, late Earl de Grey, Chief of the High Joints, and at once rushed into his arms, so to speak. "Delighted to meet your Lordship," he exclaimed effusively. "Don't you remember me? I showed your Lordship through the Treasury at Washington."

"Ah," said the Marquis charmed, I'm sure. "Ah, much obliged."

"Not at all, not all," the syndicator hastened to reply. "No trouble; so glad to meet you again. Where does your Lordship live?" Here the Prince of Wales interposed, and, thinking to bluff the enthusiastic American, said to the Marquis of Ripon:

"Let's go to lunch."

Before the Marquis could answer, the syndicator hastened to accept the invitation for himself, and followed the two, Prince and Marquis, into a fashionable resort, and actually lunched with the heir to the British throne. Said heir not then having drunk deeply of the typhus cup of poison, was not wrought up to that pitch when he would be thankful for the ability to lunch at all, so was not devoutly grateful for the meal. Not so the syndicator, who never fails since his return to the land and office which begot him to make delicate allusions to the day "I had that delicious lunch with Wales and Ripon, you know."

Madame Thiers at Her Husband's First Reception in Paris.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

Madame Thiers was, as is her wont, dressed in black, becomingly, richly, but very plainly. No diamonds, no pearls, no flowers, no flounces—in a word, no frippery whatever. What chiefly struck me with her and the ladies around her was the total absence of Benoitonism, which no lady must imagine precluded taste or elegance. Three or four years ago you never thought of asking what ladies were at an official reception, but what toilettes. The woman was subservient to the dress. If she was emancipated from marital authority, her individuality was lost in Worth or Alexandrine. To-night there was a perfect "innocence" of hair-dye, paint, rice-powder, and other artifices of the toilette which take in nobody except the persons having recourse to them. Madame Thiers looks to advantage in evening dress. She was assisted in doing the honors, to about, I should say, fifty ladies, by Mdlle. Dosne, who, I hear, had presided at the decoration of the rooms, and the laying out of the refreshments. The tea-table was an exquisite "still life" picture. It was dainty and delicate as an eighteenth century fan. The ferns, Virginia creeper, and Nice flowers mingled their freshness and fragrance with baskets of delicious strawberries. I did not see any wine on the buffet, but there was a profusion of ices, sherbets, punches, and syrups. Prince Orloff handed Madame Thiers in to tea.

A Famous Quack.

Count Cagliostro sold at an enormous price the "Balm of Life," and declared he had already attained an age of 200 years; and that with the use of this wonderful medicine he was entirely insensible to poison. When descanting one day at Strasburg before a large audience, he made the statement that he was invulnerable to poisons. A physician who was present, left the room privately and obtained two pills. Coming back to the hall where the Count was haranguing the people, he approached him and said:

"Here, my worthy Count, are two pills—the one contains a mortal poison, the other is perfectly innocent. Choose one of them and swallow it, and I engage to take that which you leave. This will be considered a decisive proof of your medical skill, and enable the public to ascertain the efficacy of your extolled elixir."

Cagliostro struggled with the situation, made many apologies, but would not touch the pill. His opponent swallowed both, and then proved by the apothecary that they were simply common bread.

NEW YORK.

The Reform Movement, the Committee of Seventy, and the New City Charter.

Opening of Public Libraries on Sunday---New York Tribune Personals.

Discharge of a Police Inspector---Pay of Base-Ballers---Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Well, we've got something to show for our money, and to reward our patience at last. Our mountain has been in labor for some considerable time, and whether it has brought forth a mouse or something more considerable, or considerably more contemptible, remains to be seen. You know that our celebrated

"COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY"

came into being in this fashion. Some months ago, the good and honest citizens of our burgh, fearing for their lives, liberties, and property, all of which had been completely given over to the tender mercies of an army of swindlers, who, combined in a "Ring," stole with such impunity the money of better men to put into each other's pockets, that decent citizens were robbed barefacedly, continuously, and without redress,—the honest men, I say, frightened at the reckless openness of the rascality by which their pockets were every day depleted, and incited to immediate action by the press, which every day exposed frauds greater than of yesterday, met in mass meeting to see if something could be done to redeem the city and its liberties from the clutch of the score of human vultures who were destroying its very vitals. They must try to do something before appeal was made to that awful tribunal of last resort, the "Vigilance Committee," and the return to the primitive, but short and swift style of justice, as administered by that eminent jurist, Judge Lynch. The red-hot indignation of the meeting crystallized into action before it quite all evaporated in words and wind; and the result was the selection of a number of tried, trusted, well-known citizens, of unimpeachable integrity, of that large wealth which secured their earnest attention to all matters touching property interests, and of a pronounced vigor, and eager, determined activity, which, it was supposed, would carry all before it,—in short, the well-known Committee of Seventy. Here was an initial error,—a mistake which of itself was so serious as to seriously impede, and for a time actually paralyze, an effective effort. The Committee was too large. In its anxiety to have all classes of men, all shades of commercial thought, and all sides of political opinion represented, the meeting made its appointees at least three score too many. The Committee was embarrassed at every turn by its own weight; it was so unwieldy that it couldn't move; it was a soldier going into battle so weighted down with weapons that he couldn't use any of them. It was soon found that this was the case, and that no work could be done without some sort of a reorganization, and here again was trouble. The Committee couldn't agree how to reorganize itself, and at times the work of Reform was at a stand still, not for lack of workers, but because there were too many. At length some of the little ones gave way; the huge body was separated into manageable sub-committees, to each of which was entrusted a definite work. And now it was found that

IT HAD UNDERTAKEN TOO MUCH.

The more sanguine of the younger men wanted to try to do everything at once; to stifle all fraud in a twinkling; expose all rascality, and wipe it out in a day; to ring out the Old and ring in the New; and, in fact, establish a fine, new, patent, experimental Millennium here in this little suburb of Chicago,—and all in the space of thirty days, or less. They were to annihilate Tammany Hall; hang Boss Tweed; kick out Oakey Hall; finish the new Court House; exterminate all jobbery; pitch overboard all sinecurists, and dead-head, non-working salary-drawers; put Comptroller Connolly to the rack and thumbscrew, to make him disgorge some of the millions he and his companions have stolen from the City Treasury; subject Boss Tweed and Bismarck Sweeny to a similar process; and then, having caught Garvey, Ingersoll, and the whole of the *Transcript* men, and the New York Printing Company, put them into striped breeches, ornament them with handcuffs, decorate them with the insignia of the Grand Order of the Ball and Chain, and set them at street-sweeping. They were to detect and punish all fraudulent contractors; expose and degrade from office all corrupt Judges; reorganize all matters of city politics and economy; fill the Treasury with solid golden coin, and pay off the city debt at once; secure thoroughly honest men for all public places; upset the Erie Ring, and fill the Board of Directors with gentlemen who wouldn't steal; build a dozen or so quick-transit railroads from Harlem to the Battery; put men in control of the municipal finances who hadn't served a life-long apprenticeship at thieving; draw up a revised City Charter, which should be at once wise, feasible, and comprehensive,—having first elected a Legislature that would have it, and so manipulated the Governor that he wouldn't veto it; clean out the City Hall; abolish the Common Council; revolutionize the Police, the election machinery, and the Fire Department; and, in short, perform as many miracles as if each particular unit of the Seventy had had specially delegated to him the power of a dozen Popes and all the Apostles.

Because this interesting and simple programme was not quite carried out, the people began to grumble at the delay; then to sneer at the earnest efforts that were being made; and then to prophesy that nothing would ever be accomplished.

MUCH HAS, HOWEVER, BEEN DONE

even now; and more, very much more, is confidently hoped for. The Tammany and Erie Rings have been smashed; the City Hall has been revolutionized; the Treasury has been snatched from the clutch of the thieves that kept the city constantly in debt, though its revenues were millions in excess of its legitimate expenses; a Reform Legislature has been elected; the most corrupt of the bribed Judges have been placed on their defence; an illegal Court has been broken up; and, at last, the great, the culminating work—the "*magnum opus*"—of the Committee has been accomplished:

THE NEW CHARTER

has been prepared, and, with some few amendments, has been passed by the body of law-makers assembled at Albany. If the Governor does not veto it, in ten days we shall have a new base of operations, and henceforth the Reformers can proceed with more celerity, having forged the tools with which they are henceforth to work.

It is neither possible nor desirable to give the points of so lengthy a document in a letter, suffice it to say that the new Charter seeks to provide for securing honest elections of honest men; for securing the Police, Fire, Park, Dock, Street, and all other Commissioners from the debauching political influences which of late years have made them the oppression of the people rather than their safeguard and protection; to regulate the expenditure of the public moneys to the payment of current expenses, the improvement of the city's property in ferries, dockyards, wharves, public buildings, etc., and the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, and saving the immense sums now paid for interest. All sinecures are abolished, and the city's employes reduced to the lowest possible force of good, capable, industrious men, who are to be paid liberal salaries, and are expected to earn them. Indeed, in this matter of sinecures and clerks, Comptroller Green has long since begun the good work on his own responsibility. No man now employed by the city gets any salary for doing nothing, and few get a salary that isn't honestly earned by honest work.

It is to be hoped that the Governor will sign the Charter, and let the proposed reforms be tried at least. It already meets with serious opposition, however, from other sources. Those eminent lawyers, Henry L. Clinton and A. R. Lawrence, together with ex-Judge Clarke, of the Supreme Court, and ex-Judges Spencer and Jones, of the Superior Court, have prepared and sent to the Governor a protest against the "cumulative" scheme of voting proposed in the new Charter, declaring it to be clearly unconstitutional.

The almost universal demand of the public, save present office-holders who will be rotated out by its action, is, "Give us the new Charter; let us try it; we can weed out the errors and patch up the weak places as we find them." And this pressure of public opinion is so strong that I think Governor Hoffman will give way to it and sign the bill, though it will go sorely against the grain to do it, as it turns out of place many of his most valued and useful political friends and allies. Hoffman is a shrewd man, however, and, I think, can read that very legible handwriting on the wall which clearly says that henceforth elections shall be decided by the votes of the people fairly cast, and not by fraudulent ballots barefacedly proffered by reckless hired "repeaters," or surreptitiously crammed into the boxes by bribed and venal Inspectors of Election. If he does read this aright, he will value the will of the people rather than heed the wishes of the political managers, and will for once do what the people want him to do.

OPENING PUBLIC LIBRARIES ON SUNDAY.

We have had a very sharp and serious discussion going on here for several years among the managers of the several public libraries, as to the propriety of opening them to the public on Sunday. The utter absurdity of keeping a library closed on the only day on which thousands of would-be readers have to themselves, and shutting out the army of young workingmen who have no other hours than those between the Saturday's and the Monday's toil in which to claim the benefit of these institutions, has long been recognized by thinking, fair-minded men as impolitic, tyrannical, and, in the truest sense of the word, unchristian. In order to test the question which has been so thoroughly agitated, the managers of the "Mercantile"—one of our largest, best, and most useful libraries,—a few weeks since, quietly requested that paying members of the Association, who were entitled to a voice in all matters of the management, would speak their convictions on this subject. Tickets were printed on which were the words "For" or "Against opening the Library on Sunday;" and members were invited to deposit each a vote, signed with his name, to prevent "repeating," in the box before a certain date. The result was a majority in favor of Sunday-opening of nearly 5,700 in a vote of less than 6,000, at the last published count, or twice as many thousand voting for the Sunday-opening as there were hundreds who opposed it.

We have over six thousand grog-shops in our enterprising little town, besides the great hotels, and the little corner-groceries, whose penny-grabbing proprietors shirk the $250 licence, but keep a few bottles hid away behind their counters, in order that they be able to occasionally "oblige a customer." We have also an Excise law, one clause of which distinctly requires that the doors of said gin-mills are to be closed on Sundays, on pain of heavy fine, possible imprisonment, and certain forfeiture of license, with disqualification to obtain another. In spite of this, however, every one of these places is just as accessible on Sunday as on any other day, and just as much liquor is sold, though, perhaps, not quite so openly. Their back doors are, however, always open, and the violation of law is winked at by the policeman who gets his regular ration of rum every time he passes on his beat a convenient door and gives a well-known signal. In these places there are music, cards, plays, games, amusements of various sorts, going on all day long. It certainly seems queer that all these places should be allowed to keep open on Sunday, while the nonsensical objection of a few persons keep fast closed their library doors which should be swung wide open, in earnest invitation and joyous welcome to these young men who would enter here if they could, in preference to guzzling liquor all day, and smoking Connecticut cigars, in a dirty, ill-smelling grog-shop.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

When the New York *Tribune* came into being, some twenty-six years ago, Greeley, true to his avowed principles, wanted to help the workingman all he could. Accordingly he proposed that everyone who contributed to make the paper a success should have an interest in its fortunes. For this purpose the *Tribune* Stock Company was organized, with a capital of $100,000, divided into 100 shares, which were apportioned among the hard workers,—Greeley and his partner, Thomas McElrath, retaining, of course, a majority of shares, so that they might never be embarrassed in the management of the journal. Of the original stock-holders there are now but three: Horace Greeley, George Ripley, and Thomas N. Rooker.

Ripley is now, and has always been, the book-reviewer. He is a most able and impartial man. He was at one time a clergyman, though he ceased preaching long years ago, and has since, it is said, swung round the circle till he landed on the shore of infidelity. His present wife is, however, an enthusiastic Roman Catholic. They were married some few years since, and their bridal trip was to Rome. Whether or no the sight and acquaintance of Pius IX. converted Ripley to the Papal faith, I know not. He was also one of that company of visionaries who tried, in serious earnest, at Brook Farm, the fantastic theories of Fourier. Here, in company with Margaret Fuller, Charles A. Dana, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and others, they lived out that unreal, romantic, impossible experiment, which, long years after, was so tenderly, beautifully, and lovingly embalmed in literature by Hawthorne, as the "Blithedale Romance."

Of the *Tribune's* present stockholders, Thomas N. Rooker is the foreman of the composing-room, and has been since the first number of the paper was issued. Patrick O'Rourke is the engineer, and foreman of the press-room. No other person connected with the mechanical department is now a stockholder. John F. Cleveland, whose sister Greeley married, is the financial editor, and writes the daily "money" or Wall street articles. Samuel Sinclair is the publisher, makes all contracts, and sees to the expenditure of all moneys. Whitelaw Reid is managing editor. Ben. Robinson and Bayard Taylor are occasional correspondents, though by no means depending on the paper for a living. Theodore Tilton and Oliver Johnson both contribute editorials sometimes, though both depend on their own papers for subsistence. E. H. Jenny is employed in the counting room. Charles E. Wilbour was for years a reporter on the *Tribune*, but became interested in the affairs of the Tammany Ring, and, in the service of that delectable organization, amassed a large fortune, estimated at a million and a half, all in about six years. He was President of the "New York Printing Company," and "Manufacturing Stationers Company,"—two of the instruments by which Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, Wilbour, Corson & Co. contrived to filch millions of dollars from the city. These two concerns employed about 1,300 workmen. On Saturday they were doing a business of millions. By the next Thursday the collapse of the "Ring" had come; the two Companies were seized by the Sheriff, in the hope to recover for the city something of the sums of which it had been robbed; and Wilbour, the President, was a fugitive from the officers of the law. He is still in hiding, and, though worth his millions, owning several of the finest houses on the Boulevards, near Central Park, and a shareholder in the eminently respectable *Tribune*, he dare not put his foot inside the city for fear of instant arrest as a public swindler and robber. The other shareholders in the *Tribune* feel keenly the disgrace of having such a man attached to the paper, and would pay him almost his own price for his single share. It is said that Sinclair has offered $20,000 for it on behalf of the Association, but Wilbour doesn't need the money, and clings to his *Tribune* interest as the last bond that connects him with respectability.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

You don't have any idea of how we do things here. Let me tell you a few items: Last week there were in the city limits 678 deaths; 405 births, of which 44 were still-born; and 184 marriages. Of course, I'm almost ashamed to speak of our tiny fires, but then we had 30, with a loss of $137,970, and an insurance of $332,500. We shall improve in time; so don't turn up your triumphant noses at us. Our immaculate police arrested 1,490 persons during the week, and 3,742 homeless wanderers were provided with lodgings in the station-houses. The Marshal granted 181 licences, mostly for hacks, drays, and other vehicles, for which he was paid $246.75. The city ordinances were violated 147 times by folks who were caught at it. At the Free Labor Bureau, there were 1,083 applications for work,—163 by males and 920 by females,—of whom 97 males and 866 of the other sort, making 963 in all, were provided with employment. The Collector of Taxes received the nice little sum of $43,441.75; and, in five days of one week, the Street Inspector carted off from the streets 43,000 loads of ashes, dirt, etc.; which shows how clean we are.

THE POLICE.

Our high police officers are 4 Commissioners, 1 Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, and so on down through Captains, Sergeants, etc. The Commissioners are the Judges and jury before whom all complaints against officers are tried; their verdict is conclusive, and the punishments are dismissal, reduction to the ranks, or fines of so many days' pay. There has never been an Inspector placed on trial till last Friday, when Inspector Jamison was treated to that luxury. Jamison was made Inspector some three or four years ago, at the death of James Leonard, one of the oldest and best officers on the force. Jamison is a rattle-brained chap, of but little police experience. He was 6 feet 2 inches long, and considered a very handsome man; in fact, as the expressive idiom of the Bowery hath it, he "travelled on his pretty." Political influence made him Inspector, and he trusted to political influence rather than attention to duty to keep him in his high position. Events proved, however, that P. I. couldn't do it. One night the great Jamison, fatigued by his long day's work of trimming his whiskers and admiring himself generally, lay down at home on the Jamisonian sofa, and there remained from 6 o'clock till 9 p. m., when he should have been on duty at headquarters. Leisurely strolling in when his Lordship was fully rested, he was met by Commissioner Barr, who inquired where he had been, and was informed that he had been at home. The Commissioner preferred charges against his subordinate for neglect of duty, and he was ordered to appear for trial on Friday last. Jamison swaggered in with a half-sneer on his "pretty" face, thinking that the trifling charge of merely being absent from duty for three hours, against so great a personage as he, would be disposed of by a dozen words of explanation, and that he would soon walk out, free to return again to his looking-glasses. To his surprise, the Commissioner did not seem very greatly abashed by his personal presence; to his astonishment, his plea of "illness" was treated as frivolous; and, to his complete and utter amazement, in three minutes' time the mighty Jamison, Inspector of Police for the City of New York, was—what? Fined a day's pay? Oh, no! not much; he was then and there dismissed from the force in disgrace. I strongly suspect that Old Barr has been watching for an opportunity to "bust" the gay Jamie for some time, and gladly seized the first pretext that came to hand. Captain Thorne, of the City Hall police,—a thoroughly capable and excellent officer,—was promoted to the Inspectorship, and Sergeant McCullough, of the Grand Central Depot, was made Captain.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The East River bridge grows. The towers on either side rise at the rate of 4 to 6 feet a week. Superintendent Roebling says he can complete the work in *five years*.

BASE-BALL.

Our ball-tossers are beginning their practice. The Mutuals will be our crack club this year. Last Friday they played their first game, defeating a picked nine of first-class players by a score of 18 to 1. The salaries paid are not quite so high this year as professional players have heretofore received. The Mutuals pay an average of $1,200 each to 11 players. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, pay $13,200 to 11 players. The Baltimore Club, of that city, have appropriated $12,100 for 10 players. Harry Wright's great Boston Club receive an average of $1,300, some of the players not receiving more than $900 or $1,000, while it is said that the two Wrights—Harry, the Captain, and his brother George, the short-stop and best general player in the country, each is paid $3,000. The Haymakers, of Troy, pay the largest amount in gross, they disbursing $15,600 for 12 players,—an average of $1,300. The Cleveland "Forest City" Club pay their men an average of $1,300. When it is considered that these amounts are for seven months' services, it will be admitted that the pay is not bad. It is, however, unevenly distributed, the catcher and pitcher getting the lion's share. Some of the pitchers get as much as $3,000, because so much of the success of the season depends on the skill, endurance, and stamina of the pitcher. Indeed, I have been told that it required, to tempt from the side of his pretty, new-married wife, Arthur Cummings, no less a sum than $3,500, or at the rate of $125 a week for seven months, with all railroad and steam-boat fares, hotel-bills, etc., paid while travelling. Cummings was formerly catcher for the Stars, of Brooklyn, but is now engaged by the Mutuals. He is said to be the best pitcher in the country now; his pitches are swift, accurate, and steady, but with a peculiar "twist" which renders them difficult to hit at all, and almost impossible to be hit away to a distance, as the "twist" or "screw" causes the ball to rise perpendicularly up from the bat, or to skip of at a right angle, where the catcher or short-stop is safe to hold is nine times out of ten. Cummings also throws to the bases with the precision, and almost the swiftness, of a musket-ball, and is, moreover, a capital batsman.

It is no joke to catch for Cummings, or for any of these fast pitchers. There is not a professional catcher in the country with his proper complement of thumbs and fingers. The ball cannot be handled save with bare hands. If it be true that "A cat in gloves catches no mice," it is no less a fact that a man in gloves catches no base balls. Hence it happens that a regular catcher is constantly "enjoying the bliss of having his thumb forced out of joint," his fingers broken, his nails torn off, the palm of the hand split down to the bone, etc., until, in a year or two, his hands look as if they had been run through a four-horse-power threshing-machine or had been troubled with rheumatic gout since early childhood. The boys much lament the break-up of the White Stockings, who would have met here this summer a jolly welcome from "foemen worthy of their steel."

AMUSEMENTS.

In the way of amusements, the great sensation of the week was the revival of "London Assurance," with a cast that can never be equalled in this country again in certain particulars. Imagine John Gilbert as *Sir Harcourt Courtly*, Lester Wallack as *Charles Courtly*, John Brougham as *Max Harkaway*, J. H. Stoddart as *Mark Meddle*, and Charles Mathews as *Dazzle*. The other male characters were equally good, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt and Mrs. Helen Tracy were the *Lady Gay Spanker* and *Grace Harkaway*. Think of the wonderful nerve and vitality of that man Mathews. He was the original *Dazzle* when the play was first acted in London, on the 4th of March, 1841, at the theatre of Madame Vestris, then his wife, and who was herself the original *Grace*. That was over thirty years ago, and Mathews, now a sprightly youth of 70-something, plays the same part still. On the night of Thursday last, Mathews did not appear, either in looks or action, to be a day older than 25. His acting is simply perfect.

As I predicted, the play of "Gold," last week, at Dr. Osgood's old church, which was newly christened for the occasion and called the "Broadway" (being its eleventh change of name since it was turned into a theatre), was an utter failure. Written by nobody knows whom, produced by a manager from nobody knows where, acted by a set of nobodies to nobody, it could not prove a great fortune. It dragged on for a week, the audiences not paying the gas-bills, and then expired, leaving everybody out of pocket.

Mrs. John Wood has closed at Niblo's, and to-night another Wall street drama, called "Black Friday," is to be done. It will not do, I imagine.

The Vokes Family, a party of burlesque actors, singers, dancers, and pantomimists, are making a sensation at the Union Square Theatre.

Booth begins a "farewell engagement" to-night at his own theatre. He has been getting up "Richard III.," which will be produced in the same grand style as "Julius Cæsar" and the other Shakespearean plays he has heretofore done.

A week from to-night, Nilsson takes her "farewell to America" benefit at the Academy of Music. NEIL MACNEIL.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Mrs. Jones Joins the Farmers' Club and Presents the Sixteenth Amendment—Grasses for Forage—Time of Cutting—Death of J. B. Skinner—The Boys and Girls—Gardening.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 20.

MRS. SAM JONES JOINS THE FARMERS' CLUB.

At the last meeting of the Savoy Farmers' Club, the Secretary read the following:

Mr. President of the Savoy Farmers' Club:

I see by your constitution that neither age, sex, color, condition in life, theology, science, nor the want of these, exclude any person from becoming a member of your Farmers' Club,—the only condition imposed being a stamp of the value of 50 cents. Having that requisite, which I herewith hand you, I trust your good Secretary will enroll my name on your list of members.

Mr. President: If I am rightly informed, I am the first woman who has claimed a place among you. It appears to me that the wives, and daughters, and sisters of the members of our Club (if I may so consider myself a member) have thus far failed to claim their just rights, and to accept the open-handed liberality that the Club has tendered them. Thus encouraged by your broad platform of industrial rights, I appeal to the Club to become a missionary to place woman before the world as it was intended "in the beginning." I therefore propose

MY SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT

for your careful consideration, which is as follows:

Resolved, That, as man was made "a little lower than the angels," woman is not, *per se*, an angel, being part of man, and made to stand at his side through good and through evil report. That, inasmuch as man and woman must live together, and together fight the battles of life, she is entitled to the following rights:

First—The right to the love of her husband; and, having this, the right to a part in his councils in the planning of his business, and especially as regards the household, which is to be more exclusively under her personal supervision.

Second—That no man shall have the right to call his farm "a home" until he has provided the following items in order to entitle it to that appellation: Not less than one acre to be set apart about the house for a lawn, and this lawn planted with shade-trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, cultivated properly, and seeded with blue grass and white clover, that it may be a playground for the children, and, in case they have none of their own, for the neighbors' children. That he shall plant an orchard of such fruits as are adapted to the climate; and that the orchard shall be fenced in from stock, that it may not be injudiciously pruned by the horns of the stock, but pruned with the shears and saw, that the fruit may fill the horn of plenty. That there shall be a garden, to be dedicated to vegetables and the small fruits, and located as near the kitchen as practicable; and that the garden shall be planted and cared for according to the plans set forth by this Club. That the house shall be planned with the view of making it a pleasant home instead of the usual idea of a place to stay in; and, in order to accomplish this result, it must have a good, dry, and well-ventilated cellar, a convenient and capacious kitchen, a cistern, a well near the door, and a wood or coal room. That the house shall be furnished in accordance with the general thrift of the farm, and shall correspond at least with its general surroundings. That the cook-stove, and kitchen furniture and fixings, shall compare with the farm-implements, providing that both shall be paid for at the time of purchase. That no man shall be considered a first-class husband who does not supply his family with proper reading matter in accordance with his means; who don't clean his boots at the door in muddy weather, who chews tobacco or smokes, or who attempts to go to bed with his boots on when he comes home from market.

Third—That the farmer's wife shall not be obliged to wash or mend for the hired men, and that her work be so arranged that she shall have time to make and to receive calls.

To sum up, she shall have her just influence in all that relates to the family compact, in order that the husband and wife may live up to the requirements of the Eleventh Commandment, "Love ye one another."

Mr. President: As I am no speech-maker, I must take the liberty of putting my ideas on paper; and I trust the Savoy Farmers' Club will bear with me, while I present this most important subject of women's rights and women's wrongs for their calm deliberation. One of the cardinal errors, as regards us women, is due to the men. They somehow imbibe a false idea in regard to us, both before and after marriage. Before marriage, they appear to have the impression that we are angels without visible wings; and, after marriage, that we are simply drudges. You will see that the resolution in the proposed amendment completely sets aside these monstrous fallacies, and places the sexes in the relation to each other as they were "in the beginning."

Hand in hand, Adam, the husband, and Eve, the wife, walked out of Paradise; both cast a wistful look to the gate, and both saw the armed sentinel that stood between the outer-world, where fruit must be gathered from amid thorns and thistles, and the beautiful garden where the luscious fruit, without labor, fell into the lap of plenty.

While the husband has the more direct charge of the farm, it is but right that he should have the casting vote in its management; and so, of the wife as regards the household; while each should consult the other as a Finance Committee, in order to give each his other just rights. I need not pursue this subject further, before such an intelligent body of men, who are associated for such a laudable purpose as that which brings you together.

Mr. President: There are many things that I might discuss in this connection, such as holding office and the holding of babies; the cradling of grain, and the art of rocking the cradle; the sowing of broad acres and the running of the sewing-machine; the washing of sheep and the washing of woollen fabrics; but the All Wise Father so ordered it, and so formed the habits of the sexes that nothing short of ignorant tinkering with the great laws of Nature will produce a jar in the order of the household.

In presenting these remarks, I do not wish to be understood as begging for any favor for myself; all that I desire is simple justice; that, hand in hand and side by side, we may march together through the great field of human progress, and, when we have reached the last stage, that we may say that we have fought the good fight, and lovingly trust to the great Hereafter.

MRS. SAM JONES.

After the reading a motion was made, and carried by acclamation that the paper be received and placed on file, and that Mrs. Jones be received as a member of the Savoy Farmers' Club.

GRASSES FOR FORAGE.

In considering the above proposition, clover was given a place among the grasses. It is probable that nine-tenths of our farmers practically give it that position, while few of them are aware that botanists persist in classing one among the *grasses*, and the other among the *leguminosæ*. The farmer is so much in the habit of sowing the two together in the same meadow or pasture, for hay and pasturage, that he cannot see why they are not both of them a grass, for certainly they both result in hay when cured and put in the barn for winter forage. Hay is grass cut and cured for forage; *ergo*, clover, when cut and made into hay, may be considered as belonging to the grass family. This is sufficient to account for the action of the Club in regard to forage plants.

Timothy (*phleum pratense*), red-top (*agrostis vulgaris*), Kentucky blue grass (*poa pratensis*), and red clover (*trifolium pratense*) are the chief hay-making and pasturage plants of this part of the country. White clover and a number of other grasses abound more or less. For hay, timothy stands largely in the advance, as few of our farmers esteem clover very highly for this purpose, as our hot sun-shine crisps up the leaves when cut, and, for the want of barns, it is liable to injury from the weather when stacked. Red-top is little known for either meadow or pasture. Blue grass is slow in making a stand, requiring from three to five years, and continues to improve for twenty; for permanent pasture it is the best grass. But, as our farmers are beginning to adopt a rotation of crops, timothy and clover take the lead. The former may be sown at any time of the year, as one of the members stated, depending on the condition of the soil at the time. Like all small seeds, it must not be covered too deep; the soil must be finely comminuted, and the weather rather damp, until the plants have become somewhat established. Winter wheat is a favorite crop to seed with, but oats are generally the most convenient, and flax is just now attracting attention. At least one-third of the farm should be in grass at all times. Top-dressing with coarse stable-manure was recommended. One member harrows his meadow every spring. For a rotation with any farm-crops, timothy, with a slight admixture of clover, was esteemed best. Six quarts of timothy-seed was considered abundant per acre. Only one had added white clover to the pasture, but with satisfactory results. All who had some Alsike clover had been favored with a better stand of red sorrel than of clover, and, while the former failed, the latter made good progress. The mammoth red clover is gaining in popularity, as it is ready to cut with the timothy, coming to maturity some days later than the common red.

TIME OF CUTTING.

The Club agreed in cutting early, not later than when the first blossoms appear. At that period, the hay is much more nutritious, though it will not produce quite so many pounds to the acre; but the quality is so much superior than when the seeds begin to form. Then, again, when cut in this stage of the growth, the roots are not exhausted, and they send out a new growth at once that keeps the ground shaded, and thus protects the roots from burning out, as they sometimes do in case of late cutting. Plaster appears to have little effect on clover or corn in our soil, probably from the abundance of sulphate of lime already in the soil.

DEATH OF J. B. SKINNER.

The telegraphic announcement of the death of J. B. Skinner, of Rockford, comes with a sad thrill. Cut off suddenly, just when his genius had begun to be appreciated. I had a long letter from him, dated the 8th inst., less than a week before his death, in which he detailed new plans for the further improvement of our agricultural implements. The sulky-plow is one of his best efforts, for, at the close of the war, it filled a new need for the disabled soldier, while it was a boon to the boy-plowman and to the aged veteran of the farm, whose limbs refused a day's travel in the furrow. Mr. S. was the first to give us the caster-revolving coulter, which has saved the farmer's boy from great vexation in its proper traction, always following the line of draught, cutting through the turf or rubbish, that the plow might turn a clean furrow. It is such men as Mr. Skinner that have, by their genius and persevering industry, placed the culture of the soil among the exact sciences. Their deep study and correct observation have met with success, and given to husbandry new attractions and new powers. Manny, John Law, Vaughn, and Pitt have gone before; and now the companions of Skinner will plan no more to relieve farm-labor of its exactions. His name will long be remembered among the list of benefactors, and the Skinner sulky-plow will become a household word wherever the prairie-swells teem with waving grain.

DRAUGHT OF PLOWS.

Some weeks since, I gave an incomplete list of plows on trial at the last Iowa State Fair. The following list will be found useful, as we must take it for granted that all of them were in the most perfect order for doing the work, and that the Superintendent of the trial, Colonel McIsaace, gave them a most thorough trial. They were all gauged to turn a furrow six feet deep:

	Lbs.
B. D. Buford & Co., 13½-inch cut	325
Deere & Co., 13½-inch cut	312
Deere & Co., 13½ inch cut	325
Davenport Plow Company, 13½-inch cut	375
Grand Detour, 13½-inch cut	325
Naperville Jones' Plow, 14½ inch cut	375
Skinner, Briggs & Co., 13½-inch cut	300

The Deere & Co., Buford & Co., and Grand Detour plows have a remarkable similarity of form, which may account for the uniformity of draught. The Naperville plow has a form somewhat novel, being less bold, and having a share somewhat similar to a sword-plow.

There are three great leading points in a good plow: Durability, ease of draught, and quality of work; and the manufacturer who combines all of these in the best manner will have the most desirable plow. The steel plow made prairie-farming a success, for the cast-iron plow, the wooden mould-board and strap plows were all unsuited to the work, and severely tested the patience of the plowman. Plowing with such implement was no boy's work, for none but the most hardy men could endure the labor.

There are one or two points to which I wish to invite attention in this connection, and these are, to keep the share not only sharp on the edge, but thin, and to have it scour at all times. The blacksmith and a good plow-file are the requisites for the first two, and a solution of whiting and kerosene for the latter. Every plowman should have a shoe for his plow in going to and from the field; and, at night, when brought in, it should be rubbed dry, and the surface smeared with the kerosene mixture; this will insure its scouring when taken out again, if the next day or six months hence. The difference in draught between a thin, sharp-edged share, and a thick, dull one, is fully 25 per cent.

EVERGREENS FOR SHELTER.

PERU, Lasalle Co., Ill., April 9.

Which is the best to plant for shelter-belt,—Scotch pine or Norway spruce? Would two rows, ten feet apart, and ten feet in the row, when well grown, make a good and effective protection from the wind? What is the proper season to set evergreens? Yours, J. R. C.

Scotch pine and Norway spruce are both hardy. The latter is of more rapid growth. When two rows are planted, ten to twelve feet distant for the rows will do; but, in forest-tree planting, we must plant much closer at first, and thin out as the trees grow large.

Before the leaves start in the spring is the best time to handle all kinds of evergreens, though they may be moved at any time during the growing period, provided that the period is a wet one; but, if dry, there is great danger of loss. We can also move deciduous trees during growth by stripping off the leaves; but it don't pay any better than to move evergreens during the season of active growth.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

continue their favors in asking for seeds, and "The Farm and Garden" continue to send popcorn, late sweet corn, and early field yellow dent corn. The following letter has taken us a little at a disadvantage, and we can only advise Miss F. to get married, for she will need some assistance to plant and care for 50 roses, 12 snowballs, 12 pines, the annual flower-roots, and choice annuals. As she sent neither stamp nor stamped envelop, we shall await further orders, and trust that, on re-reading the "advertisement," she may be induced to somewhat modify her very modest request:

APRIL 5, 1872.

MR. "RURAL"—DEAR SIR: Seeing your advertisement in THE TRIBUNE concerning seeds of different kinds, I take the liberty to write to you, asking you to please send me as many as fifty roses' roots, one dozen of snowballs, one dozen pines, and about one dozen of the annual flower-roots and as many of the different flower-seeds, of your choice varieties, as I send envelope. Yours respectfully, MISS E. F. F.

ROBIN, April 9, 1872.

MR. "RURAL"—SIR: I am a little girl, 9 years old, and have a colt 2 years old, and three calves; and, as I see that you are kind to the boys and girls by giving them seeds, I would like some of your Excelsior oats, so that father can raise me some to feed them with next winter. IDA.

"Ida" sent a quart sack and 8 cents in stamps, and the oats have been sent her. Several boys have not read carefully the proposal for seeds, or they do not read the paper from week to week. As a rule, must say that the girls show more care in their writing than the boys, and then, their seed-sacks are nicely made, and their names plainly written and carefully pasted on. I am sorry to say that the boys seldom take the trouble to do this, and leave it for me to attend to. If I sold them the seeds, or they were sent as a premium, that might be all right; but, as it is, the girls take the correct view of the matter.

In planting garden seeds, the whole surface should be raked smooth with a steel rake, and the rows laid off with a line. For most vegetables, 18 inches is a good distance for the rows. Cabbages, sweet corn, potatoes, and beets may be three feet; and, in this manner, we can extend the sowing and planting. After I am through with the planting, I run the field-roller over the beds, to pack the surface; and I find that this has much to do with a good stand of vegetables. I seldom have occasion to complain of bad seeds. It is unfair to plant seeds in a careless, unfarmer-like way, and then complain of the seedsmen. Thus far we have had our weekly instalments of rain, and the prospect is very encouraging for a good crop. RURAL.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ¶ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southeast cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	10:00 p m	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	10:00 p m	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal-st. Stations. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at [illegible]. ¶On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS IN Equity,—Supreme Judicial Court—Suffolk, ss. April, 1872. Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs. the Independent Insurance Company. Order of notice. Whereas, Chester I. Reed and George Ripley, as they are the Receivers of the above-named Company, have filed in Court their petition in which they have set forth an account of their doings in their said capacity, and in which among other things they pray the instructions of the Court as to their further conduct and proceedings, and more particularly as to what disposition they shall make of certain funds and assets in their hands and possession.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that said Receivers give public notice to all persons interested that they may appear and be heard upon the subject matter of said petition, upon any and all questions relating to the disposition of said funds and to show cause, if any they have, why said Receivers should not pay to the Assignees in Bankruptcy of said Company, who have demanded the same, the balance of said funds and assets, and be heard upon any question relating to the allowance, of the accounts of said Receivers, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Boston; at which time and place also all persons having any claims against said Receivers are notified and directed to produce and prove the same, as upon said day the Court may be asked to give said Receivers their discharge. And said Receivers are required to give the notice aforesaid by publishing this order three weeks successively, three times each week, in the city of Boston and in some public journal printed in the city of Chicago, and by sending to said Assignees in Bankruptcy a copy of said advertisement.

JOHN WELLS, J. S. J. C.

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Saturday Morning, May 27, 1872.

DISRUPTION OF AMERICAN PARTIES.

Many Republicans regard a political party as a sort of church, which, when once established on a sound platform, can go on extending and carrying out that platform forever. But a church exists for the purpose of enforcing certain standards of faith and conduct so antagonistic to the controlling passions of human nature as to render it a moral certainty that its creed may be preached forever without being fully adopted or practised. The continued existence of the church depends on the continued postponement of its complete triumph. But a political party, as parties have been formed in the United States, proposes some definite policy which is capable of being adopted or rejected, and, when adopted or rejected, unless it entails consequences which must also be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, the party proposing it and the party opposing it break up at very nearly the same time, and new parties form on other policies.

For instance, we had in America, from its settlement to the outbreak of the Revolution, a division between Tories and Whigs,—the Tories supporting the Crown, and the Whigs sustaining Parliamentary or Representative Government. But, when the Colonies broke away from Great Britain, the Tory party disappeared in defeat, and the Whigs carried the country through the Revolution. At its close the Whigs divided,—those who, like Patrick Henry, preferred the Confederation, retaining the name of Whigs, while those who, like Hamilton, Adams, and Madison, aspired to a more perfect Federal Union, became Federalists. With the adoption of the Constitution the Whigs disappeared in defeat, and the Federalists inaugurated Washington's Administration by a unanimous vote. But by the close of his administration the country became intensely agitated by its sympathies with the French Revolution of '93, and with the Republic then struggling into existence. Those who conservatively desired to remain content with their own success retained the name of Federalists, while those who desired that the United States should wield an aggressive Republican influence abroad assumed the more decisive party name of Republicans. The difference widened until 1811-'12, when the Republicans ran the country into a war with England, nominally in resistance to her Decrees in Council, but really in aid of Bonapartism which had succeeded to the Republic in France. With the outbreak of the war the Federalists went under, after vainly trying in the Hartford Convention to maintain an attitude of isolation from the contest. Though not one of the questions the war was nominally begun for was so much as mentioned in the treaty of peace, though that treaty was entirely the result of Napoleon's downfall, yet the close of the war found the Republican or war party everywhere in the ascendant, and Federalism an odious name. From 1817 to 1824, the tariff question and personal issues occupied the country, and divided the Republican leaders, until, in 1824, four candidates, Adams, Crawford, Clay, and Jackson, ran. About the election of Jackson in 1828, the Republicans divided into Democratic Republicans and Whig Republicans. By 1832 to '36 the name Republican disappeared, leaving only Democrats and Whigs, the question at issue being between the Democratic policies of free and easy naturalization of the foreign vote, freedom to the States to deal with slavery as they chose, strict limitation of Federal powers, and Free Trade, on the one hand, and the Whig policies of Protection, substantial Native Americanism, a National Bank, internal improvements, and other ample Federal powers, on the other. The Whigs reassumed the party name of the patriots of 1776 because they claimed to restore in a conservative spirit the policies of those fathers. The Democrats were the aggressive and progressive party. From that time forward to 1852 the Whigs undertook a mildly conservative and compromising anti-slavery policy, until, after the election of that year, they went under, and the Republican party was formed and entered the election of 1856 on the single issue of preventing the extension of slavery into the Territories. On this issue it failed in '56, succeeded in 1860, and assumed the responsibility of sustaining the Union. In 1864 it continued in power on the single issue of carrying forward the war to a successful conclusion. In 1868 it triumphed again on the issue of Reconstruction on the basis of Impartial Suffrage and the payment of the National debt. All these issues have been settled by Constitutional amendment, and are no longer disputed by any party.

In each of these changes of parties we have seen that the triumph of a party's policy, whether right or wrong, wiped out the opposing party, lifted the victors into undisputed power, and then divided them into two new parties, of which the section that was content with things as they were retained the old party name, while the section that advanced to some new position soon assumed the new name, but inevitably won the control of the Nation from their conservative opponents.

But, some will ask, why may we not have here, as in England, two perpetual parties, one of which shall be the permanently Conservative, and the other the permanently Progressive party. England, since the days of Charles the First, has had but these two parties, though the Tories are sometimes, for politeness, called Conservatives, and the Whigs are variously styled Liberals and Reformers. Why, with such permanence of parties in England, have we had an average disruption of parties every twelve years in America.

A sufficient reason will be found in the fact that in England, where the Executive is permanent, and the Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, whose sovereignty is implicitly obeyed, it does not need a great popular agitation to effect a change of administration or of policy. A vote of the Commons adverse to the Ministry obliges them to retire instantly, and a new Ministry comes in, selected from the leaders of the opposition in the House of Commons, unless, indeed, the Government thinks the voting constituencies are on their side of the question at issue, in which case they dissolve Parliament and call for an election, which returns a new Parliament. If the new Parliament sustains the Ministry, it goes on with its policy, and, if not, it then resigns, and a Ministry that harmonizes with the Parliament is appointed. Thus, in England, the Administration can never continue in opposition to the will of the voting constituencies. It may be revolutionized in a single night. Hence, each new question that may be raised can be passed upon immediately, without the necessity of forming a new national party for that purpose.

Had this practice prevailed here, the San Domingo scheme would have worked as follows: Mr. Fish, as Secretary of State, would have presented it in Congress, and defended it. If Sumner and Schurz opposed, the question would have been brought to vote, and, if defeated, Mr. Fish must have retired from the Cabinet, and some opponent of the policy must have been appointed in his place.

It is easy to see that under such a system any quarrel between the Executive and his Ministers on the one hand, and the successful leaders in Congress on the other, would be impossible. So of the other questions which have developed the despotic tendencies of irresponsible rulers and the spontaneous antagonism of the more intelligent classes of the Republican party. Again; the Republican party, in 1856, elected Banks Speaker of the House, thereby showing that the weight of the popular branch of Congress leaned toward Republican principles. According to the workings of the English Constitution, this fact would have required the President to appoint a Cabinet of Republicans. It is not too much to say that, if our Constitution had worked in the same manner to cause Buchanan, in 1857, to select a Republican Cabinet, and conform his policies to the will of the popular branch of Congress, not only would the further agitation of Republican principles before the people been needless, but the effort to extend slavery into the Territories would have been stopped, and the Rebellion could never have been set on foot. A Republican Cabinet would have crushed the viper in the egg. It is this immediate responsiveness of the English Executive to the popular will that renders rapid, frequent, and convulsive changes of political parties needless, and enables the two political parties to remain permanent and stable, subject to individual changes among their members. We may come to something like this in time, but we have not reached it yet, as the history of our many disruptions of parties shows.

THE NECESSITY OF OPPOSITION.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother to Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent article in the *Christian Union*, has sounded the key-note of the Republican Reform movement. The arguments which have been put forward by the leaders of the party, its political speakers, and the journals which advocate the movement, are based upon the immediate political necessity of reforming an existing policy, and correcting existing errors by the displacement of those who are carrying out that policy. All their efforts are bent upon accomplishing this vital result by the nomination of candidates who will carry out the principles involved in the campaign. The platform which will be adopted at Cincinnati has reference to the coming four years; and, at the end of that time, may have to be replaced by another to suit the altered condition of things. Parties are mortal and platforms ephemeral. They change with the growth of the country, both materially, socially, and politically, and consequently no party can assume with certainty that its action to-day will be applicable four years hence, or even that itself will be in existence at that time. Hence, whatever action it may take has reference more to existing than to future necessities, and is measured by the limits of its constitutional tenure of power.

Mr. Beecher, however, goes deeper than this in arguing for the necessity of a new party, and, discussing the question from a philosophical, rather than a political, standpoint, evolves a principle which is always applicable to all dominant parties,—a principle which has always been proved true and will always be true. The substance of Mr. Beecher's argument is, that the safety of the State demands a periodical reconstruction and overthrow of parties, and that the sagacious patriot will always render the best services to his country and his times who leaves his overgrown party and defies it in the name of honesty, economy, local self-government, and a strict observance of the Constitution as it is. The direct inference from this statement is, that the overgrown party is not honest, not economical, does not regard the rights of local self-government, nor strictly observe the Constitution; and these are the literal charges which are brought against the office-holding faction of the Republican party. Stated in another form, Mr. Beecher's argument is, that the only safety of the country lies in a vigorous opposition. An overgrown party, which has been in power year after year, meeting with little or no opposition, naturally tends to encourage abuses of power, corruption, and violations of law, which increase proportionately with its growth, and its ability to cover them up by the application of its patronage and other resources. The truth of this has been manifested in the history of the Democratic party, in the recent record of Tammany, and in the experiences of the Republican party during the past few years. Originally founded to carry out a certain line of policy which was beneficial to the country at large, and which was demanded by the new state of things produced by the war, it accomplished them, and then commenced to drift into the opposite extreme, and drifted all the more rapidly as it increased in strength and numbers, fostering corruptions and frauds, entailing a fearful burden of debt upon the Southern States by its interference with their local governments, and violating the Constitution and the laws in repeated instances. The abuses of the immense political and money power wielded by the present office-holders, during another four years, would grow simply intolerable. Hence, sagacious men are now providing for the limitation of political power to its proper uses, by the organization of a healthy and vigorous opposition. That opposition evidently cannot come from the Democratic party, which is powerless for opposition of any sort. Hence it is set on foot inside the party itself, where it can all the more readily and effectively defy existing abuses and corruptions. Such an opposition is not singular. It has been the common experience of parties the world over. It has marked the history of all social organizations. Even the Church itself has had to be purified in the same manner. The absence of such an opposition would tend to centralize power until it grew into a despotism.

Of the character of this opposition we need say but little. The men who are engaged in it are well known. The only charge of any importance which is brought against them is, that they are office-seekers and disappointed office-holders, and that the Liberal movement is simply a raid of discontented and greedy politicians upon the spoils of office and the places of power. Nothing can be more untrue than this. The men who organized and set in motion the Liberal party already hold the highest offices in the gift of the people. Messrs. Trumbull, Schurz, Gratz Brown, Fenton, Sumner, Judge Davis, and other leaders, have no offices to seek for in inaugurating this movement; and, as the movement is largely based upon Civil Service Reform, which limits the tenure of office to good behavior, there is certainly no inducement to secure office for the sake of spoils.

LAW IN UTAH.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which all the Judges concurred, in the case of the criminal prosecutions of the Mormons, in no way touches the question of polygamy. The decision, practically, is, that, where Congress creates a Territorial Government, consisting of an Executive, Legislative, and a Judicial Department, that Government is complete within its jurisdiction; that its laws are the laws of the Territory until formally disapproved by Congress; and that the Executive and the Judicial Departments are bound by those laws, in something of the same manner in which the Governor and Judiciary of a State are bound by the laws of the State. Under the laws of the Territory of Utah, the mode and manner of selecting jurors have long since been established, and no law of Congress has been enacted providing any other mode, or disapproving of the action of the Territorial Legislature.

In the recent prosecutions of the Mormons it was found that to select jurors under this Territorial law would not result in the conviction of any person, and the Supreme Court of that Territory met this exigency by setting aside the law altogether, and adopting some other mode unknown to the law. The jurors thus selected were summoned practically not to try, but to convict. They indicted everybody who was inimical to the Gentiles, and generally convicted everybody who was tried. The Chief Justice of the Territory, perhaps inflated by the success of the operation, and the plaudits of the partisans of the prosecution, obtained a national notoriety as the enemy of polygamy, and as the Judge who had undertaken to suppress the institution by judicial interpretation. The District Attorney who represented the country officially had some doubts as to this proceeding, and a disagreement between him and the Court ended in a controversy. Both the Judge and the Attorney proceeded to Washington to lay their grievances before the Government, both being roundly abused by the partisans of the other. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has settled this matter adversely to the notions of the Territorial Court, and the various prisoners under indictment, and under conviction and sentence, will all have to be discharged. The Mormon question, therefore, remains precisely where it was before the judicial crusade against it. The law has been laid down for the government of Territorial Courts, that no matter how urgent may be the occasion, nor how strong the morality of the appeal, Territorial Courts are not law-makers, and must take the law as it is given them by that Department of the Government which is alone authorized to make laws. The Supreme Court of the United States has certainly brought to an abrupt close the brilliant notoriety of Judge McKean as an exterminator of Mormonism.

OMAHA AND THE TOLL-BRIDGE.

The delegation from Omaha that visited St. Louis to ask that city to build a railroad on the west bank of the Missouri River, from St. Louis to Omaha, has returned to their homes. They were hardly successful. They failed to inspire the St. Louisans with any enthusiasm. The prospect of heading off Chicago was all well enough, but that thing had been tried so often that it was almost hopeless. There are now four railroads from Chicago to Council Bluffs, and there are two more under way. These will afford a competition of rates that will defy any road that may be constructed on the west bank of the Missouri to St. Louis. It was suggested to the Omaha people that, if they would build the road to Atchison, Missouri, then St. Louis would take upon herself the duty of providing the means of running trains to the metropolis. Mayor Brown had endeavored to get up some feeling in favor of this new route, but in vain. He called attention to the fact that all the east and west roads were in conflict with St. Louis, and the Hannibal & St. Joe Road had been a great disadvantage to that city. It was no use talking about establishing northern branches. The branches of the North Missouri Railway had run that corporation into bankruptcy. The Missouri Pacific Railroad was engaged in reclaiming the territory west of St. Louis, and, in the branch to Lexington, and the Lawrence & Denver Branch, had all the business of that kind it could attend to. Though extremely anxious to enable Omaha to deal with St. Louis instead of Chicago, the Mayor failed to see how the road was to be built, unless Omaha did it herself.

Omaha, therefore, whether she deals in Chicago, St. Louis, or elsewhere, will have to receive her goods through Council Bluffs, and will have to pay a special tax of $10 per car for getting them over the bridge. It was a great invention, that toll-gate erected by Omaha at her eastern gate! Extremely anxious to have all the freight and passengers enter that city, her rulers built a bridge, and put a toll-gate on it, with rates of toll so excessive that of necessity there must be found some means of avoiding the city altogether. All manner of goods entering Omaha hereafter must pay special tolls, which are not paid in Council Bluffs. Had the design been to build up Council Bluffs, and enable her merchants to undersell those of Omaha, there was nothing so well adapted for the purpose as this toll-gate erected on the Omaha bridge. So long as that toll-gate is kept in operation Omaha repels the trade and commerce which might otherwise belong to her. We do not recall a case in modern history of a large city seeking to increase her trade and commerce, and to overcome her rivals, by demanding a toll from every person and from every article that enters or leaves her limits. In the meantime, the only obstacle in the way of Omaha merchants selling goods as cheap as they are sold in Council Bluffs is the enormous toll collected by the Bridge Company on goods crossing the river by that bridge.

THE ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Railroad Commissioner of the State of Illinois, in answer to a communication from the officers of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, writes of the amount of produce which is shipped from the counties of this State on the Mississippi River over the Western Union Railway to Milwaukee and Racine. It appears that the Western Union Railway runs up the east branch of the Mississippi River to Savannah, and thence bears eastwardly to Racine. It passes through a fertile region west of Chicago, about midway between Rock River and the Mississippi, taking the products of a large part of the counties to Racine or Milwaukee. He states that the Commissioners have been informed that the following figures furnish some indication of the Illinois product is passing over that road:

In the year 1869 there was shipped from Savannah, 920,560 lbs live stock, and 1,379,670 lbs of pork; from Mount Carroll, 2,338,000 lbs live stock, and 77,340 lbs pork; from Lanark, 2,086,000 lbs live stock, and 77,916 lbs pork; from Shannon, 87,300 lbs live stock, and 151,560 lbs pork,—making an entire aggregate of 7,900,986 lbs. During the six months from the 1st of July to Jan. 1, in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, there was shipped from

Shannon	611,706 bushels of grain
Lanark	670,275 bushels of grain
Mount Carroll	433,958 bushels of grain
Making a total of	1,715,939 bushels of grain

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which is now in course of construction, passes through this region described by Commissioner Koerner, and through other counties and towns similarly situated. It will, when completed, bring to this city the entire product of a large area which is now, of necessity, tributary to other places. This road, after passing through the country west of Rock River, will cross the Mississippi at or in the neighborhood of Dubuque, and, by a route through a part of Iowa at present without railroad facilities, will pass to Sioux City, and thence north and northwesterly to a junction with the Northern Pacific Railway, thus bringing to the Chicago market a broad belt of territory whose products now are sent elsewhere.

M. Catacazy, the unquiet diplomat, just before leaving this country fired a parting shot at his calumniators, in a letter to Mr. Sumner, in which he says that they can pile falsehood on falsehood, but they can never succeed in raising themselves to the height of his contempt. As the Russian Government has sent him off to some French watering-place, erased his name from the rolls of the Foreign Office, and has given him to understand that he will be deprived of his insignificant pension if he ever dares to publish a word concerning the affair, it is quite evident that his calumniators will be never able to reach the height of the Russian contempt for him.

During Thursday there was a large number of vessels cleared at this port loaded with grain for the lower lakes. The shipments aggregate a very large number of bushels, but there has hardly been any taken from store as yet. The vessels which have cleared have been mainly, if not all, loaded during the winter. The stock of grain in warehouses remains nearly the same, notwithstanding this shipment of nearly a million of bushels. No vessels left yesterday, but a number will probably leave to-day.

A clever swindler has just been brought to grief in London. He established a "British Literary Agency," and advertised for manuscripts, promising, on receipt of a certain sum, to have a number of copies of each made and sent to one publisher after another, until the article at last attained the immortality of print. In the first forty-eight hours, 498 manuscripts reached the "British Literary Agency." Then the police visited its headquarters, and found that the Board of Managers, the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the mighty staff of copyists, clerks, etc., of which the advertisements boasted, were all represented, and, indeed, comprised, in the person of one rogue, who now lies in prison, awaiting his trial for obtaining money on false pretences. The manuscripts were burned as fast as received.

A colored Methodist church on the Hudson has discovered a new use for church organs and choirs. One of its members, a belligerent barber, disturbed the services by reading a notice of some meeting. The pastor ordered him to desist; he went on; and then choir and organ united in a burst of (presumable) melody that drowned the offender's voice. The barber at last became wroth. The music by no means soothed his savage breast. In a momentary lull, he mounted his pew, removed his coat, and grimly announced his determination to "clean out the church," beginning such action by flooring the chief deacon. The church arose as one man, and the spirited contest that ensued resulted in the forcible and sudden departure of the offending member. He has since been solemnly cast out of the fold, as a sinner without hope of salvation.

The Brooklyn Presbytery has adopted, with but few dissenting votes, a memorial to the General Assembly of the Church, asking the adoption of a rule forbidding the preaching or praying by women "in the public and promiscuous meetings of the Church of Christ." The main reason assigned for such action, is that there are no instances recorded in the Bible of women serving as "Apostles, Presbyters, Evangelists, pastors, or teachers." This has a strong family resemblance to the argument against croquet elaborated last year by a Vermont religious, who proclaimed that there was no record of the Apostles having believed in any such game; that we ought to be as much like the Apostles as possible; and that we ought therefore to abhor croquet. Nineteen centuries ago it would have been an impossibility for a woman to travel to foreign lands to preach the Gospel; if this obstacle could have been surmounted, the woman of that time would still have been prevented by her ignorance from preaching; and, in addition, female Evangelists would have so outraged all the ideas of propriety of that age that they could have done no good. All the causes which prevented woman's praying and preaching in public, nineteen hundred years ago, have but little weight to-day. As we have once before pointed out, the real power in every Christian church is vested in its feminine members. Ill-judged attempts to keep them forever from a work to portions of which they are especially adapted, can only result in their quickly asserting this power.

Mr. George Cruikshank has seriously weakened his apparently strong case against Charles Dickens for appropriating to himself all the credit of the creation of Oliver Twist, by claiming that another author, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, has also taken from him (Cruikshank) the plot of a recent novel, "The Miser's Daughter." He magnanimously admits that Mr. Ainsworth "introduced some of his own ideas," but says that the main portion of the book was derived from him. It looks as if Mr. Cruikshank were in danger of becoming a monomaniac on this subject. A writer of fiction must gather his materials from many different sources. The plot of any good novel has been acted on the world's stage many times. A story, a song, a sketch, may all suggest ideas; but the construction of a story from these fragments is like the construction of some magnificent building from confused piles of brick and stone. It is this that deserves credit, and, however the case may be with "Oliver Twist," with "The Miser's Daughter" Mr. Cruikshank does not claim to have done more than furnish the materials. His claim to the credit of authorship is as preposterous as would be a like claim on the part of Thomas the Rhymer, and the old Scotch ballad-mongers, in regard to the Waverley novels.

There is a growing feeling among the poverty-stricken masses of England that the churches are for the rich and the country is for the poor. The result is, that the churches are losing all but their well-to-do members. One great reason of this feeling is said to be that the pew-rents are so high as to practically exclude humble Christians from any but the most uncomfortable seats of the sanctuary. A strong movement is on foot to entirely do away with the system of renting pews, making every church free to all. The great objection to the plan is the loss of revenue involved. If it could be carried through, it would fail in its object unless the present fashion of turning a church-service into a dress-parade were also abolished. The money spent in dress for church does quite as much to keep away the poor as the money spent for pews in church.

Attorney General Williams' electioneering visit to Oregon seems superfluous. They know all the tricks of the trade there already. They are above forging the resignations of persons whom they wish out of the way, as the wicked spirits of Louisiana and Idaho do, but instead thereof they circulate reports of their death. A candidate for Sheriff of Lane County publishes a card, in which he begs leave to assure the upright and intelligent electors of that county that the report that he had been killed by a falling tree, and so was no longer eligible, is entirely false. This is certainly a shrewd dodge in politics, and a new one. It involves considerable laceration of the feelings of families and friends, but a healthy regard for the public good must overrule such slight objections.

A curious explanation is given of the recent murder of Bishop Patterson, in the South Pacific. For sometime the kidnappers have been stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, by landing one of their number, dressed to imitate the Bishop, and having him conduct a mock religious service. The natives, confiding in the Bishop's well-known goodness, would go on board the vessel in great numbers, and would then be suddenly seized, confined, taken to Queensland or Fiji, and sold. After many repetitions of this trick, the islanders became convinced that Bishop Patterson connived at it, and, accordingly, when the unsuspecting and innocent prelate next appeared, they killed him in revenge.

The Methodist Conference of Maine has just been curiously humbugged by some sharp speculator. He prevailed on them (let us hope there was no holy lobbying in the matter) to adopt a resolution which declares: "We discountenance the use of alcoholic wine at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We call the favorable attention of our people to the pure juice of the grape for sacramental uses put up by," etc., etc. This excellent advertisement makes a gross mistake. Unless the "grape for sacramental uses" differs greatly from all other grapes, its pure juice will, a very short time after being put up, contain a large percentage of alcohol.

POLITICAL.

The Shelbyville (Ill) *Union* says the Hon Samuel W. Moulton, of that place, is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, but intimates that it will give no more than a luke-warm support to Governor Oglesby, should he be the standard-bearer, and says: "There are thousands of true Republicans in this State who are in the like predicament."

—The Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Press* says:

Congressional candidates are very numerous in this District, and every week adds to their numbers. Clark E. Carr (standing candidate) we are, of course, compelled to name first. He is the oldest candidate. Those of Knox County aspirants we would name,—Major R. H. Whiting, the Hon. O. T. Price, the Hon. P. H. Sanford, with a dozen others, who think they should be sent, but have not made up their minds to "come out" just yet. Outside of the county we hear of Colonel A. C. Babcock, the Hon. Thomas A. Boyd, the Hon. Lew. Ross, Colonel L. H. Kerr, Enoch Emery, Esq., Lawyer Cratty, School Superintendent Huntington, and many others. Most of these are of the Grant party, and, if nominated, would have a good time securing an election.

—James C. Allen, S. S. Whitehead, and Thomas L. Brewer, are candidates for the Democratic nomination in the Fifteenth Illinois Congressional District.

—In the (new) Fourth Congressional District of Illinois, all the old elements of hostility to the Hon. John F. Farnsworth are being arrayed against that gentleman, and the campaign opens with much spirit, under a call for the Republican Convention to meet at Elgin June 27. Already County Conventions have been called in McHenry and DeKalb,—the first of which will doubtless indorse Judge Theodore D. Murphy, of Woodstock, while the other is claimed for Farnsworth. Winnebago County will bring out a man; and, with McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago against him in Convention, Farnsworth cannot be nominated.

—The Hon. John Hinchcliffe, of Belleville, is on the stump for the Labor Reform nomination for Governor of Illinois, and spoke at Peoria the other night. The Labor Reform State Convention will be held in Springfield May 22, to nominate candidates.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

An Illinois paper tells us that "Judge Dummer indignantly denies any participation or sympathy with the plotting deserters"—the Liberal Republicans. This is important if true. Hence the conundrum, "Who is Judge Dummer?" A history of his career from the cock-fight at which he won the proud title of Judge down to the date of this startling indignant denial of his, is a thing which could hardly fail to make a campaign-document of much power.

Judge Dummer was, years ago, on the Jacksonville (Ill) Circuit, and a man of some prominence. His name and denial of "sympathy," etc., have, in the present instance, achieved undue notoriety, being attributed to Judge Thomas Drummond, of Chicago, now on the Circuit Bench of the United States.

—The Port Huron (Mich.) *Times* says:

As regards the Republican nomination for Governor, it is reported that Governor Baldwin will again be a candidate. If this is true, it will be a general surprise to Republicans of the State, who have come to consider it a settled rule of the party that one man shall hold the office of Governor but two terms.

—The Hon. T. D. Gilbert, of Grand Rapids, declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Michigan.

—Among Republicans named for Congress, in Michigan, are: Ex-Lieutenant Governor Charles S. May, of Kalamazoo, in the (new) Fourth District, *vice* General Stoughton, who does not desire a renomination; W. H. Sweet, in the Eighth District; and Seth C. Moffat and Delos L. Filer, in the Ninth.

—The latest Presidential banner is borne aloft by the Marshalltown (Iowa) *Times*, viz.: For President, James F. Wilson, of Iowa; for Vice President, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

—The Republican papers in New Haven, Conn., are in full cry on the Senator question, and both oppose General Joseph R. Hawley. The *Palladium* is quite anxious to have Hawley respond to several impertinent conundrums of its own, as, for instance, whether Grant is his first choice for President, etc. The precise bearing of this question upon the Senatorial matter is not clear, but, if it is absolutely necessary that the next Senator should be an uncompromising first-choice Grant man, Governor Jewell is the only man in the State who can fill the bill. Mr. Ferry falls very far short of it.

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of French Liberals in Chicago This Evening.

Action of the Colored Citizens of Knox County, Ill.

Liberal Republicanism in the Cedar Valley.

An Iowa Objection to Judge Davis.

The Administrationists and Liberals in Kansas.

Magnitude of the Liberal Movement in North Carolina.

Illinois.

MEETING OF FRENCH CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

A Grand French Mass Meeting will be held this evening, at Nos. 46 and 48 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, to meet on the 1st prox. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: General Hermann Lieb, Professor D. E. Lafontaine, Alex. Bengley, P. F. Rofinot, George W. Parent, G. Demars, J. A. Ronayne, Th. L. Gerault, and others.

REUNION AND REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The gentlemen elected on Monday last as delegates to the Cincinnati Reunion and Reform Convention, are requested to attend a meeting for consultation, at Mr. Emil Dietzsch's restaurant, to-day, at 5 p. m. All those desirous of joining the Reunion and Reform Association are invited to attend, as the list of delegates to the Convention will be completed at that meeting.

ACTION OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF KNOX COUNTY.

The Galesburg *Free Press* of April 25, contains the following card, signed by twenty-six prominent and influential colored citizens, embracing among them the first colored man who cast a vote in the State of Illinois:

We, the undersigned, colored citizens of Galesburg and vicinity, desire by this means to express our hearty co-operation in the Liberal Republican Reform movement inaugurated in Missouri.

That we have looked in vain to the present Administration for a recognition of the rights justly belonging to the colored race as citizens of the United States.

That we cherish the memory of the immortal Lincoln, and revere the name of Sumner. That we feel assured the former, if alive, would be found in the ranks of Reform. That the latter is heartily in sympathy with the friends of the Cincinnati Convention, and that we are justly bound to follow the leadership of Charles Sumner, the colored man's friend.

We therefore pledge our support to the Cincinnati nominees, and declare our affiliation with the Liberal Republican party of the United States.

Iowa.

THE CEDAR VALLEY AROUSED.

NASHUA, April 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Cedar Valley seems to have suddenly waked up to the Liberal Republican movement. Almost all the best citizens favor the Cincinnati Convention. Delegates have been chosen all through the country to attend the Davenport State Convention, where a full delegation will be selected to attend the Great Mass Convention. An enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Chickasaw County, held here to-day, chose delegates to Davenport, consisting of E. P. Greeley, E. D. Woodbridge, D. H. Henry, S. P. Leland, F. W. Barron, S. F. Eastman, and others. The people are aroused and wide-awake.

VERITAS.

AN OBJECTION URGED AGAINST JUDGE DAVIS.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am a Republican; feel myself to be a Liberal one; am free to vote, and shall remain free to vote, with the friends of either the Philadelphia or Cincinnati Convention, and shall use my best judgment after the nominations are made. Still, if two candidates we are to have, any good citizen will prefer to have a choice of two good men instead of one. All concede that, since the war, an ever-occurring evil seems to arise from the want of ability on the part of the Administration to take and enforce organic and and constitutional first principles. It cannot be denied that this has been General Grant's worst fault. But we in Iowa have a more serious complaint against Judge Davis than any against General Grant that can be particularized, and one, too, that Iowa—and, if I am not mistaken, the whole Northwest—will remember against Judge Davis.

We had supposed that the articles of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, preventing the bringing of suits in the Federal Courts against States as sovereigns, would save the sovereignty of the States from being compelled by judicial process to tax its subjects. Judge Davis' views have compelled the powers of taxation in our State to tax its subjects contrary to its own local laws. He holds that the highest attribute of sovereignty in a State—the power to tax—is held in subordination to the judicial power of the United States. Iowa will never endorse so dangerous a doctrine by voting for a Judge who so holds.

Judicial as the question has been made by the Judges, it is organic and political, and a violation of principle, by which our citizens must pay $26,000,000, and be slaves all our lives, will not soon be forgotten. The idea that "laboring men" are the authors of the elevation of the man whose views override all stay-laws, exemptions from forced judicial sale, and every other protection local humanity had thrown over the poor, is the most preposterous cheat of the times.

Kansas.

THE ADMINISTRATIONISTS AND LIBERALS—THE CALDWELL BRIBERY CASE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Cincinnati Convention begins to near on the Kansas office-holders, and the Administration papers have caused the publication of paragraphs of playful ridicule, and opened a fusilade of personal abuse upon Mark Parrott, Colonel Sam Wood, ex-Senator Ross, General Sherry, and all the other Republicans who have the nerve to express their convictions in the Topeka Convention. The speech of Governor Brown, and the fresh and glowing enthusiasm awakened by it, have induced this change of weapons. The prediction that the papers of the State, after the Topeka Convention, would be crowded with indignant cards, denying any sympathy with the Liberal movement, was not verified. To the Kansas office-holder, a Convention meeting and selecting a delegation, without having it understood several days beforehand who the delegates were to be, was something of a novelty. At the Lawrence Grant Convention, all the little details were arranged, and the delegation chosen, instructed, and perhaps supplied with passes, before the Convention assembled. It was well understood that Mr. James F. Legate, of impeachment notoriety, would denounce corruption and indorse President Grant. It was likewise plain to the most idle observer of Kansas politics that Mr. John Speer, who borrowed one hundred thousand dollars from the United States Revenue Department, would glorify Grant, and chant the praise of the Administration.

Next Sunday, the Kansas delegation to the Liberal Convention will start for Cincinnati. The delegation will be the largest that ever attended a National Convention from Kansas, and will be composed of men who are really representatives of the purity, progress, and culture of the State. The seemingly settled determination of New York and Pennsylvania Liberals to assume the aggressive has inspired the Liberals of the West with a courage and a hope that cannot fail of good results. They say, "Let the Cincinnati Convention nominate Trumbull or some other good man, and we will enter into the contest with equal chances of running." Recognizing the formidable strength and political value of an organization sustained by a guard of disciplined office-holders in every State, Kansas Liberals are quick to believe that an aggressive policy is the only one to pursue in the Presidential campaign. Therefore, they will go to Cincinnati demanding the nomination of a ticket possessing as nearly as possible all the elements of success, without the compromise of a single Republican principle.

The contents of the letter of ex-Congressman Clarke, recently addressed to Senator Morton, were conveyed to Kansas by THE TRIBUNE; and the further intelligence that the Committee of Privileges and Election would hold a meeting to devise a plan of inquiry into the alleged Senatorial bribery, likewise came to us through the same channel of information. The honest men of Kansas are delighted with the knowledge that Caldwell's desire for a searching investigation is speedily to be gratified. The impression, however, has very generally obtained in this State that Pomeroy shields Caldwell. Senator Pomeroy may be corrupt, but he "assumes a virtue without getting excited, and has managed to acquire a vast deal of influence with the Administration, and to gain the respect of his associates. It is true that Caldwell's managers, during the investigation last winter, justly estimated this fact, and, as the only hope for the little but opulent Senator, resolved, at a caucus, to introduce charges of bribery against Senator Pomeroy, ex-Senator Ross, and ex-Congressman Clarke, and thereby divert the original intent of the inquiry. This caucus plan was very adroitly executed, and resulted in harassing the Committee and delaying, for a considerable length of time, the report; but, beyond this, did not remove the firmly-established conviction that Alexander Caldwell went to Topeka and purchased a place in the United States Senate, by the side of Senators Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull. If Senator Morton's Committee is clothed with the power to compel the production of letters and the presence of persons, and really desires to elicit every fact and incident surrounding the election, the task will not be a difficult one. The chapter that the inquiry will add to the past history of shoddy corruptions will be one of peculiar interest to people who boast of their intelligence and culture.

KANSAS.

New York.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM IN ERIE COUNTY.

The Buffalo *Courier* contains the following:

We, Republican electors of Erie County, New York, hereby announce our intention to attend the Mass Convention which is to meet in the city of Cincinnati on the first Monday of May next. And we invite those Republicans who are in sympathy with this movement to accompany us:

J. F. Schoellkopf,	Valentine Otto,	Chas. Reichle,
P. DeRutte,	Fred'ck Grimm,	Theo. Meyer,
W. Meinburger,	Gustav Lutze,	Louis Pfeiffer,
Augustus Faust,	Frank Georger,	W. Pellgrath,
H. H. Hazard,	C. F. Wurtach,	Charles Stroh,
Chas. Ligel, Jr.,	C. Scheller,	R. H. Stevens,
F. Zeller,	W. Korsheimer,	M. Mueller,
A. Spitzmiller,	Albert Ziegele,	Geo. Mac Noe,
F. Perger,	C. M. Horton,	Salmon Shaw,
Edw'd. Warner,	G. B. Rich,	A. R. Webster,
E. Moeller,	Adolf Rees,	John Miley.
John Walls,	H. Schoellkopf,	

BUFFALO, April 24, 1872.

Ohio.

THE CHAIR FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that the identical chair in which John Adams sat when he placed his signature to the Declaration of Independence, is to be sent to Cincinnati for the use of the President of the Liberal Convention.

New Jersey.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions adopted at the Liberal Republican meeting at Camden, on the 22d inst., were the following:

Resolved, That we share fully in the desire felt by all true Republicans and other loyal citizens to secure to the country the legitimate fruits of the war; but we believe that this end can best be attained by a just and liberal treatment of the States lately in rebellion, not by undue repression of one class and an excessive exaltation of another, but by an impartial and generous policy toward all.

Resolved, That the establishment of impartial liberty and equal civil and political rights in these United States will not be completed until by a proclamation of general amnesty, we shall have extended to the whites of the South, as well as the blacks, all the franchises of American citizenship.

Resolved, That the evils resulting from the appointment of corrupt and incompetent men to office, and the toleration of a system which permits and encourages the use of Federal patronage for the accomplishment of personal and party ends, are so flagrant, and are making themselves felt so disastrously upon the political morals and national reputation, as to demand immediate and decisive measures for their correction.

Resolved, That the most imperative measure for the cure of this and kindred evils is the selection for the offices of President and Vice President of men whose statesmanship is of the very first order, and whose integrity is so unquestionable and of so high a tone as to forbid the suspicion of their ever abusing their opportunities for evils of personal aggrandizement, or for any other selfish or unworthy purpose.

Resolved, That we call upon all patriotic American citizens, forgetting past differences and, actuated by an earnest desire for the common good of our country to join us in fighting to the bitter end the arrogance, the nepotism, and the despotism of the present Administration.

Resolved, That whether the Cincinnati Convention nominates B. Gratz Brown, Horace Greeley, Lyman Trumbull, Charles Sumner, or any other eminent statesman whose name and fame are above suspicion, we will rally under the banner till we plant our victorious standard over the dome of the nation's Capitol.

North Carolina.

"MAGNIFICENT PROPORTIONS" OF THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

The New York *Herald* has a despatch from Richmond, Va., April 22, which says:

A despatch from Hardie Hagan Helper, at Salisbury, N. C., to one of the Liberal Republican leaders in this city, states that the movement in the Old North State has assumed magnificent proportions, notwithstanding the fact that there has been no regular organization. Both Liberal Republicans and Conservatives throughout the State are wide awake to the great movement, and their eyes are Cincinnati-ward. Especially is this the case since the promulgation of the resolutions adopted at the Federal office-holders' State Convention at Raleigh last week, indorsing the conduct of the late deposed Governor W. W. Holden, for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and arresting a large number of innocent and the most respectable citizens of the State immediately previous to the election in 1870, and who, during the war, in an editorial for his paper, the Raleigh *Standard*, asked: "Who will plot for the heads of Abe Lincoln and General Scott?" as also the adoption of another resolution recognizing the right of J. C. Abbott to a seat in the United States Senate, who is no more entitled thereto by the voice of the people, or by any election, than the Man in the Moon. If the Cincinnati Convention shall declare against centralization, military usurpation, corruption, and incompetency, and declare in favor of one Presidential term, universal amnesty, peace, reunion, and reform, no matter as to what candidates, so they are statesmen and true, North Carolina will give them 20,000 majority. Mr. J. R. Goodloe, of Warren; Dorsey Battle, of Rocky Mount; M. S. Mason, of Raleigh; Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, late editor of the Raleigh *Era*, Grant organ; H. R. Helper, the writer, and others, will attend the Cincinnati Convention.

Vermont.

CONVENTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

A call has been issued, headed by Rockwood Barrett, Ezra June, and other citizens of Vermont, for a Convention to be held at Rutland, April 27, for the appointment of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

What It Has Done Since the Fire—Future Prospects.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We desire to avail ourselves of your columns to state some facts which are of interest to the creditors of this Company, and to the public:

Since the Great Fire, we have collected from stockholders the sum of $845,409.25, and have paid out to claimants, *in cash*, the sum of $1,580,622.88. In obedience to orders of our Board of Directors to institute suits against all delinquents, we have already commenced over one hundred suits, and collections are being pressed with the utmost possible vigor. It must, therefore, be admitted that the Company is doing all in its power for creditors, and far better than any Court of Bankruptcy could have done. Hence, should there be any delay in meeting our August and December payments, which we now fear may be the case, we trust that it will be attributed to the unavoidable delays of litigation, and not to any lack of energy in the management.

The payment of $692,019.43 of certificates of indebtedness, which matured in April, has very nearly exhausted the available means of the Company, and, we still owe, in excess of means in hand, the sum of $1,427,261.51, one-half of which matures in August, and one-half in December next. To provide for the August payments all our efforts are now being directed; but we now think it hardly possible that we shall be able to raise a sufficient sum to meet the same in full punctually at maturity, as we have to rely upon the voluntary payments by stockholders; for, where suits are necessary, it will be impossible to enforce collections in time; and in the States of Iowa, Minnesota, and some other sections, a formidable resistance to the assessment is threatened.

As to the ultimate payment of the debts of the Company in full, we have no doubt whatever. It is merely a question of time; but we feel that it is due the holders of our certificates to state that there is likely to be more or less delay in payment of them, though we hope not, and shall most earnestly use every effort to secure prompt payment.

The payment of so large a sum as has been paid should, as we think, entitle the Company to the favorable consideration of the public, even were the Company unable to pay another dollar, because, in the face of such a calamity, it is more than could reasonably have been expected from any local Company, and would have been impossible with any such Company as ordinarily constituted. That the Republic has been able to do so much better than any other Chicago Company, and, in fact, to pay four times as much as all other Chicago Companies combined can ever pay, is due to the fact that the stockholders not only paid in one million of dollars and invested the same in Government bonds (instead of mortgages, call-loans, and real estate, like the local Companies), but *voluntarily* went beyond the requirements of the State law and the charter, and obligated themselves to four times the amount of the cash capital, or four millions more. This was done in good faith, and with the intention to form the strongest Fire Insurance Company ever founded in this country; though no one ever dreamed that three millions could be lost by a single fire, and it is, therefore, not surprising that, when the calamity burst upon them, many were appalled, and inclined to shrink from the full measure of the obligation. This feeling has so far been overcome that a majority of the stockholders now fully recognize the obligation, to the extent of paying all claims honorably; but those willing to pay are seriously embarrassed by the fact that a strong minority are disposed to resist payment.

The creditors of the Company, and the people of Chicago, should, however, realize the fact that the payment of our Chicago losses alone will cost the stockholders over two millions nine hundred thousand dollars,—a vast sum, that is nearly, if not quite, equal to the entire cash donations of the whole world to the relief of Chicago, and that this enormous burden will have to be borne by about three thousand stockholders, upon many of whom it will bear with painful severity. There are poor men and widows who will be forced to part with their little all, that Chicago claimants may receive their pay in full.

These facts should lead creditors to be at least lenient as to time; and, if the debt is ultimately paid in full, as we believe it will be, we trust that the Chicago public will freely account to the Company the credit which it will so richly deserve. The approbation of policy-holders and the public is all that the shareholders will have to show for their money.

The Republic Insurance Company originated in a desire to benefit the West by diminishing the vast and unhealthy flow of money to the East for insurance. It was a credit to Chicago and the West, and certainly embraced among its stock-holders the greatest number of men of influence and means ever associated in any business enterprise. The Chicago fire not only swallowed up three times the large cash capital of the Company, but, for the time being at least, destroyed the organization itself and blasted the hopes of its many friends. The destruction of the Company is felt by many of the stock-holders far more than the mere loss of money, and is one of the most prominent causes of resistance to the assessment. The stock-holders would pay much more cheerfully if they could see any hope of restoring the Company. Respectfully,

A. DUDGEON, President.
J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, April 25.

WASHINGTON.

What Grant Can Go Into the Campaign With.

The Country Afraid of Him—America Bound Like Prometheus—Four Years More of the Vulture.

Free Trade at Cincinnati.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The gathering disgusts of three years are about to drive from office an Administration elected with unanimity, tried patiently, and found incurably vicious. Philadelphia will be to President Grant what Biarritz was to Queen Isabella. The country rose behind her, and struck her name from the public edifices. She crossed the line into France, with her man-milliner, her brother-in-law, her bull-pups, and what she had laid up for a rainy day. She still looks back across the line from her "retirement," and remarks: "Let us have peace." To which the reply is: "We had it, and it was too thin."

The fact is, even peace from some sources, if it could be had, would lose the precious dignity of peace. To make peace, there must first be a man. To say "Peace! Be still!" and have it followed by a great calm, one must take the cigar out of his mouth, assume the upright method of locomotion, and have a shipload of sea-worthy Apostles around him. Not one Magisterial sentence in three years has had in it the smack of confidence, nerve, knowledge, pathos, or leadership. A feeble and adolescent, yet neither magnanimous nor bashful, man of the *militaire* has been learning Government; and the verdict of the age is, that he ought to try some other kind of business, for his own credit's sake.

FREE TRADE AND THE CONVENTION.

Colonel Juan Macias, agent in England of the revolutionary movement in Cuba, who has been leader for thirty years in every endeavor to make that island independent, said to me, recently:

"In England, a friend of liberty is always to be found on that side. In America, a man goes only with his party, and, if the party decide against liberty, although he may be a liberty-loving man, he follows his party into despotism."

This remark, made to illustrate the reasons why United States Liberals kept aloof from the Cuban cause, because neither party thought it polite to befriend Cuba, for fear of the other party, will also apply to the subject of Free Trade and Party at this crisis.

The Free Trade League and a few independent men, have made a politico-economical issue in this country prominent enough to attract the attention of parties, and yet weak enough at this moment to be crushed out by either party; for, at the present, there are only two parties in this country,—the party that will nominate at Philadelphia, and the party that will appear at Cincinnati.

SNUFF OUT.

Since the Impeachment trial, and the spectacle presented there of thousands of furious place-seekers ready to immolate men bold enough to obey their oath, I have been afraid of the Philadelphia party. It looked to me then like a form of despotism prevailing in the name of liberty. It looks to me now like an idle party without a purpose, impudent, organized, and swaggering, and well typified by the more worthless Southern politician—adventurer or negro—whom it brought into life and sustains. It appears to me now, in many of its accredited and more forward men, to be a party manœuvering its masses for the gross purposes of easy political enjoyment and unscrupulous power. It wishes to prove nothing that is good, but to tarry long and abide with us continually. It is afraid of the light of day; its existence is wrapped up in one dull person's career. It must go into the next campaign for him with barbaric accompaniments, such as vulgar cartoons, booming bands of music, souvenirs of old battles, in themselves only melancholy, and the worst features of Republican public life. It will rely upon the supposititious dread existing in the memories and apprehensions of one portion of our people toward the rest, and will be a legendary party merely. It will refuse to do any bold thing in its Legislatures, and yet be capable of any mean and mercenary thing which demagogues can make plausible. I have no respect for any such party. As young men, we cannot afford to help prolong it. We do not care for its name or its memories, if it has ceased to be useful. It is not the party we have acted with since we looked upon public life. It has earned the right to die.

THE OLD DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party, with which, as an organization, I have had no cousinship, is not a ponderable element in politics at present. It has not disbanded, for the same reasons that the Republican party will not disband. Nothing wills to die, not even exhausted youth, as in Republicanism, nor perverse old age, as in Democracy. The Republican party has represented the popular indignation, rising to put down an abandoned and monstrous state of society. The Democratic party, baptized and purified, may, after a lapse, reappear to press its organic purpose of resistance to central direction over things local and social, and not comprehensible in Constitutions,—unless cyclopædias be charters for nations. Whatever fortune the Democratic party may have, it is in favor of the Cincinnati movement now, and in Congress there appears to be no notable resisting spirit on that side.

GRANT NEITHER TARIFF NOR FREE TRADE.

With the present Administration, it is impossible to take the first step in economic reform. It regards ignorance as the mother of devotion, and thinks every beam of light and investigation directed at the President's prospect, and would better have old traditional, and manly Protectionist at the head of the State than President Grant.

It is the hope of the Administration set that Free Trade may be made uncivil at Cincinnati, and, by its ardor, help to weaken the general accord there. We cannot afford, as Free Traders, to let Grant use us for any purpose; for where did he ever help us? He has made Protection contemptible and Free Trade futile. He began by saying that he would have no policy, and shrewdly; for he did not know enough to be sure of anything. Government has become an enormous muddle in his hands, and truth and error grope side by side in Washington politics, as in a dense London fog.

I cannot do a better service to the cause of tax-republicanization than to warn Free Traders to let the movement at Cincinnati be weakened by anything rather than by our reform. The Protectionists who will go there are said to expect nothing to be said in favor of their hobby, but are willing to merge that issue in the comprehensive platform of General Reform. Higher Political Example and Capacity, Simple Government, Magnanimity, and Peace. The Right can afford to wait if even Folly can be liberal.

The cause of Free Trade has been handled in the past three years with energy, coolness, and scholarship, and in this country it is the belief of the reading generation. No man who has given it his time, money, and enthusiasm can be discouraged with the result. The other reforms have recognized it as their elder brother and champion. But it never accomplished a durable victory by buckling itself to the fortunes of any party of the hour.

THE ROTTEN SENATE.

Congress has, with indifferent severity, beaten not only the proposition for free ships, but the chief subsidy bill,—that for the China line,—and has also, after a second struggle, intimidated the Land-Grant lobby by throwing out the St. Croix Railroad. These are indications that the House of Representatives has still a basis of reliability, and apprehends public feeling. It is not only a purer, but an abler, body of men than the Senate. Three-fourths of all the Senators were hucksters at State Capitals, pets of controlling corporations, accidents of war or amiability, buyers of their rank, and demagogues of longevity. Count ten true men, and that is all, worthy of the United States Senate. Persons acquainted with legislation keep lists of these traders, with their prices set opposite, and "business" with many of them requires no preface for caution. These persons are the controllers of the great Executive Department, where many of them are attorneys, and even principals, in pending cases of great value. They entertain no concern for the public wish, except as the period of re-election approaches, when they discharge a medley of sounding clap-trap for home-consumption, and patch up certain old feuds. They are busy as a merchant from day to night, running and returning, and making use of their term to get wealth, and have not even time to read attacks made upon them. Counterparts of the Tammany Ring exist in the Senate, man for man. Yonder dark, lowering henchman of the President is Sweeny to a hair. Yonder bald, portly, blue-eyed frontiersman is Tweed without courage. Yonder lank, clerical old chap, lusting for a Chief Justiceship, expects a higher reward for whitewashing the Civil Service than the plasterer Garvey.

It was this body which, by the decisive vote of 35 to 13, voted to put tea and coffee on the free list, on the 23d of March,—some for the reason that it was an honest tax and disturbed them; others with the shallow cunning of the true vote-getter.

This Senate has laughed to scorn the Executive's recommendations,—made, apparently, without much will or desire,—and we have for the first time an Administration where Senators disliked for their intelligence by the President, and abused in the private parlors of Washington by his Secretaries, do really say all that is said for his message.

The way to reform this Senate is to reform that Senate's boon-Executive by turning him out, like a certain King, to eat grass and study nature. Four years more of him and his will be equal to the reign of three English Stuarts. Political Economy will subside from the roster of Government studies. The Lobby and the Prætorian Guard will sell out to Didius Julianus and the other highest bidders. Pique, resentment, and the parvenue graces will illustrate the Republican age, and dull enjoyment, without further necessity for restraint or appearances, will make this Capital a spectacle to gods and men.

GRANT WITHOUT MASSES OF ANY KIND.

Can this President be re-elected? Is there reason for discouragement on the subject?

No. The skies were never clearer. For the first time in many years, a great National movement is proceeding equally in every part of the country, embracing within it the best and most unselfish men and elements of both the old parties. The combined circulation of even the Republican journals in sympathy with this movement is greater than that of all the Executive press, and, added to the Democratic circulation, it is overwhelming.

Almost every large element of our population has been set upon in turn by the licentious "Two-Term organs," or offended by their masters. He is a charitable German who can be taught that it was charitable to send one million United States muskets against the land of his birth, and an unusual Irishman who does not know that his race has been derided in the President's pictorial organs for several years. Religious animosities are always invoked in vain in America, and, until now, the effort has never been made by the Executive's own side. For the first time since 1856, we see the secular press at work to charge that private crimes are attributable to particular forms of worship, and behold at the Executive elbow a priestly lobbyist, without office or the apology of an ancient Kingly Confessor.

THE BLACK VOTE.

It is charged that the large negro element at the South will support the office-holders' candidate with unanimity, and the debauchery wrought upon that simple class by adventurers in the name of the Republican party might seem to substantiate the prediction; but, even in this, the good citizen finds cause of alarm. It is to the interest of civilization to see the black race divided upon points of polity, like the white, and Society itself is endangered at the South with several millions of men of color, permanently segregated from their paler neighbors. In a recent trip which I made to the Carolinas, I found the blacks in many quarters boisterous, arrogant, and drunken with their privileges of plunder. In North Carolina, the Lowery mulattoes have been at large, killing and robbing since the close of the war; and the Legislature of South Carolina is a hideous mockery upon decency and authority. There is much to be said in favor of these new citizens of color, and against the folly and obstinacy of the white party; but, after all, the Evil Genius of the negro has been the Executive politician who organized his race compactly in the name of the Administration and party at Washington, and then corrupted the organization with stupendous schemes of gain. Freedom can no more defend Bullock, Warmoth, Holden, Scott & Co., than Marat, Danton, or Robespierre. The worst illustrations of the possibilities of our nature are now to be found in the South, with the credentials and commissions of Northern Republicanism. The bonds of great States like North Carolina have declined to seven cents upon the dollar, and repudiation is made almost a necessity in one-third of our country. Dare the Philadelphia nominees go into the campaign and say that upon his banners?

DOWN WITH PARTY SPIRIT.

Party politics have been the curse of both races in the South since the close of the Rebellion. The material affairs of the whites have been neglected in the vain hope of the return of old forms; the negro has been turned from his calm career and sense of kindly providence to wrestle in the white man's old arena of caucus, machinery, trickery, and public ambition. But the mutual danger of the two races has drawn the best of both into accord, as in the cities of Richmond and Charleston, where the labors of the municipality are distributive, and mockery and retort are hushed. Is not this better Republicanism and better humanity than the resolutions of the Grant Convention of Kentucky, that "Colored men must be recognized in apportioning Federal offices, in return for their support." Jefferson once described Hamilton's system as "Monarchy bottomed on Corruption." The Kentucky Convention system, announced above, is "Corruption bottomed on Monarchy." The ideal negro no longer exists in the South. In five States, his race holds the power. He is interested in the subject of Reform, like every white man, and he can no more afford another term of Grant than we can!

Let every young man, good man, and observing man give this party we have supported at such vast sacrifice notice that we have taken no oath to maintain it like a dynasty, while it has broken to us its promise of decent, liberal, progressive civilization. It wears only the shell of its former good purpose and high thoughts. It has served its day. We stack arms and go. If it can, by the power of the common greeds and the use of old mottoes and insignia, snatch another lease of dull enjoyment, we bow our heads. If we can beat it and make it an example, we will have gained four years on the cobwebs.

GATH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Methodist General Conference, to meet in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1, will be composed of 421 members, 129 being laymen. Adding the five Bishops, the Conference will have 426 names on the record. This is, probably, the largest ecclesiastical body ever convened in the United States.

—Next Wednesday, May 1, will be inauguration-day at New Haven, Conn.

—The Cleveland Superintendent of Police has $1,000 added to his salary, making $2,500; and roundsmen are to be paid $1,000, instead of $800, as formerly, while patrolmen get $900.

—The Fairmount Park Commissioners, of Philadelphia, ask of the City Council an appropriation of $2,000,000 to pay for land already taken and for further improvements.

—A collection of 375 specimens of postage-stamps was lately sold in London, realizing £282 11s 6d. A five-cent Confederate stamp, unused, and very scarce, brought £5; and a two-cent Memphis stamp the same price.

—A prize of $800 has been offered for the next academic term of the Philosophical Faculty at the University of Leyden for the best essay on this subject: "Has the American Republic produced a truly great poet?" The attempts at solving this conundrum may be written in Dutch, German or Latin.

—The royal plate at Windsor, which is kept in a tolerably-sized room and an adjoining closet, is valued at £1,760,000 sterling. There is one gold service, formed by George IV., to dine 130 guests. Some pieces were taken from the Spanish Armada, some brought from India, Burmah, China. There are thirty dozen of plates which cost twenty-six guineas each plate. This is only a portion of the royal wealth of England in this item of domestic necessity. In the Tower of London are all manner of gold salt-cellars, drinking-cups, spoons, etc., which in value represent an additional million or so.

—The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* says:

James O'Neil, who has served more than eight years in the State prison for a crime which it is now proved that he was entirely innocent of, was liberated Friday afternoon, shortly after the Senate consented to the pardon, if pardon it can be called. The poor fellow passed the outer door of the prison, for the first time since his sentence, like one in a dream.

—The railroads in England, according to the London *Builder*, comprise 14,247 miles of track, now being worked in the United Kingdom, on which have been expended $2,500,000,000. This sum is equal to five times the amount of the annual value of all the real property in Great Britain, and two-thirds of the national debt. After deducting all the working expenses, the gross net annual revenue of all the roads exceeds by $110,000,000 the total revenue from all sources of Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. An army of 100,000 officers and servants are in the employ of the companies, and the value of the rolling stocks exceeds $150,000,000.

CLOTHING.

Finest Clothing!
AT
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.'S.
ALL OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
STYLISH, DURABLE,
AND
REASONABLE IN PRICES.
G. T. Belding & Co.'s Successors,
Late 96 & 98 Randolph-st., now
376 STATE-ST.
AND
45 & 47 WEST MADISON-ST.
Merchant Tailoring at West Side Store.

FURNITURE.

DESKS!
AND
Chamber Suits.
THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,
86 to 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 26.

The continued advance in the price of gold carries prices of many other speculative commodities along with it. Bonds follow gold pretty closely, and advance nearly in the same proportion. Stocks seem but slightly affected by it, though the speculation in Erie has run the price of that stock—which is nearly, if not quite, worthless for legitimate investment—up to an enormous price, from which a great fall eventually seems inevitable. In this market the speculative specialty is wheat, which, as will be seen elsewhere, being run up to high prices, and the rise in which is, of course, aided by the advance in gold, the prices of other products also being stiffened by the same cause.

When the price of sterling exchange is 110¼, it will pay to export gold for the exchange, and as that point seems to be about reached, the speculators will probably sustain exchange at that point [illegible] shall have largely increased the export of gold, and thus help the advance in gold. The [illegible]tion has been made that gold would be run [illegible] 115, which seems now not improbable. [illegible] is, however, as has been mentioned before, [illegible]timate cause for a considerable advance in the price of gold, viz: the heavy imports of foreign goods, which makes about double as much demand for gold to pay duties as usual at this time of year. The present policy of the Treasury also favors the advance, because the sales of gold have not been increased in proportion to the receipts for duties. Perhaps, after the plans of the speculators have been successful in causing a large export of specie, and so diminishing the stock of gold in this country, the Secretary of the Treasury will wake up to the fact. He will then begin to sell gold, but will find it ten times as hard a task to break down the price as it would have been if he had begun in time to prevent the speculation.

Money continues in moderate supply in this market, and all the banks are accommodating their regular customers freely, though the number of applicants in the open market is increasing.

Exchange was firmer to-day, and sold between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, some of the banks are still taking at par, and selling at 1-10 premium. There is every reason to believe that the movement of grain and other products will shortly put exchange below par in the West.

THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE.

A few days ago we referred to an alleged plea by an attorney on behalf of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, to the effect that the policies of the Company signed, in their ordinary manner, by the two New York Directors, were not legally binding on the Company. Whatever special arguments may have been made orally in the case, we are bound to say that no such plea appears on the records of the Court before which the case was tried. The following letter, also, from the Resident Manager in New York, shows that the Company would consider such a plea absurd:

NEW YORK, April 22, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 17th, under the head of monetary, we note your remarks on what you call "Curious Defence of an Insurance Company"—remarks which have our full concurrence. Until informed by the article in question, we had no knowledge, either directly or indirectly, of any such plea, and under no circumstances whatever, would we have permitted it to be used. We do not wait for any possible explanation, but hasten unreservedly to disavow the plea, and to assert that all policies signed by any two of our Directors are contracts of the Company, and are in the fullest sense binding on it.

We feel under no small obligation to your columns for bringing this matter to our notice.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Manager.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '62	115¾	116
5-20s of '64	115¾	116
5-20s of '65	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¾	116
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115¾	116¼
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States new 5 per cents	112¼	
United States currency 6s	116	116¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95@99
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Gold exchange		113½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		110¼
Gold and gold coupons	112¾	113¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Gold strong and active; sold as high as 113¼, and closed at 112¾@113. Loans from flat to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $79,000,000. Specie engagements for Europe to-morrow, $1,580,000 up to this evening, of which [illegible] is silver.

Governments active and excited, with further advance in prices.

Stocks strong and active, with Erie, Pacific Mail, and C. C. & I. C. as the chief features. Next point of interest were Union Pacific and Northwestern. Panama advanced to 112½, and closed at 112. The market closed up strong. In some instances ½c has been paid for the use of stocks till to-morrow. It is thought that the bank statement will be favorable.

Money easy at 6@7, with loans as low as 5.

State bonds quiet. Tennessees firm; South Carolinas weak.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	115¼
Coupons, '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '64	115¼	U. S. 10-40s	110¼
Coupons, '65	115¾	New 5s	112¼
Coupons, new	114½	Currency 6s	115¾
State bonds:			
Missouris	95½	Old Virginias	50
Old Tennessees	70	Old N. Carolinas	30
New Tennessees	70¾	New N. Carolinas	20
Stocks closed:			
Canton	92	St. Paul	61½
W. U. Telegraph	73¾	St. Paul preferred	80¼
Quicksilver	43	Wabash	75
Adams Express	95	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo Ex.	82	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	73	Terre Haute	25
United States Ex.	78	Terre Haute pfd.	60
Pacific Mail	75¾	Chicago & Alton	118
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	119
N. Y. Central scrip	93	Ohio & Mississippi	49½
Erie	66¾	C., C. & C.	93½
Erie preferred	76	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	94
Harlem preferred	140	Indiana Central	36
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific	40½
Northwestern	80	Cent. Pacific bonds	103½
Northwestern pd.	94	Union Pacific bonds	85
Rock Island	113¾	D. L. & Western	108½
New Jersey Cent.	110		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, April 26.

CITY PROPERTY.

Burnside st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $2,000.

South 20 ft of Lot 15, and n 2 ft of Lot 16, in Jackson & Hall's Block 17, Ashland Second Addition, dated April 11; consideration, $1,625.

Prairie av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 25x160 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $[illegible].

Milwaukee av, near Grover st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 2; consideration, $4,000.

Milwaukee av, near Grover st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $3,000.

Forest av, n w cor of Thirty-third st, e f, 49x150 ft, dated April 23; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 12, and s 6 ft Lot 11, in Block 3, of Hamilton's n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $8,000.

East 8 ft of Lot 12, of Lot 4, in Block 8, Rockwell's Add, dated April 25; consideration, $520.

North Market st, s w corner of Hills st, e f, 34 ft to alley, dated April 15; consideration, $3,900.

West John st, s e corner of English st, w f, 75x[illegible] ft, dated March 19; consideration, $3,700.

Bebey st, near Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated March 20; consideration, $600.

[illegible]x149 ft s and w f on North Clark and Dearborn sts, bet North av and Schiller sts, dated April 23; consideration, $49,000.

Lot 24, in Block 1 of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $3,632.

Lot 27, in Block 2 of s ½ Block 9, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 20; consideration, $508.

Blue Island av, n w cor of Twenty-first st, 25x[illegible] and 16 6-10x73 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 24, in Block 35, of W ½ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $4,500.

S ½ Lot 7, in Block 13, Ogden's Addition, dated April 26; consideration, $1,350.

Lots 11 and 12, in Block 30, Wolcott's Addition, dated Jan. 23, 1868; consideration, $4,000.

Chestnut st, near West Taylor st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $550.

Wabash av, 30 ft n of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated March 19; consideration, $17,000.

South Halsted-st, s w cor of B-st, e f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $1,150.

Lots 2 and 3 of Lot 8, Block 24, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Nov 11, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

Kansas-st, 50 ft e of Loomis-st, n f, 25x102 ft, with buildings, dated April 22; consideration, $[illegible].

Henman st, s e cor of Paulina-st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 18; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ of Block 18, of s ½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated April [illegible]; consideration, $25,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 to 15, in Block 2, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated April 5; consideration, $2,400.

North 116 ft of s ½ Lot 1, of Assessor's Lot 37, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 25; consideration, $3,150.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of B. F. Smith's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 19; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 2, of Pryor and Hopkins' w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 16; consideration, $5,500.

Lots 36, 37, and 38, in Block 5, Clough and Barley's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April [illegible]; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 1 to 6, in Block 2, Davis' Block 3, of Lyman et al n e ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated April 16; consideration, $10,500.

Lots 16 to 20, in Block 2, in same Subdivision, with building, dated April 16; consideration $[illegible].

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring, 11s 2d@[illegible]; white, 12s@12s 4d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, [illegible]. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—1:30 p. m.—Wheat, spring, 11s [illegible]@11s 5d. Corn, 28s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 26—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, April 26—5 p. m.—Consols, money, [illegible]; account, 93¾. Bonds, '62, 90¾; '65, 91½; '67, [illegible]; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, April 26—Rentes, 54f 77c. Specie in Bank of France increased during the week, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, April 26—Evening.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 11@11⅛d; Orleans, 11½@11⅝d. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d; red spring, 11s [illegible]@11s 5d; receipts past 3 days, 5,000 bu; American, 5,000 bu. Flour, 27s@27s 6d. Corn, [illegible]. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 30s. [illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 559; making supply for the week 7,083, or 424 cars against 445 last week. There was a strong demand, a few lots remaining, and they brought [illegible] prices. Sales 137 Illinois steers, 990 to 1,33[illegible] lbs, [illegible].

Sheep—Receipts, 400; making the week's supply 7,600 against 8,600 last week. Sales 172 clipped Indiana, 76 lbs, $6.40; 240 clipped Ohio, 77 lbs, $6.62½; 168 wooled Ohio, 80 lbs, $9.30.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100; making the week's supply 16,700 against 11,100 last week. About 4 cars are offering. Sales 228 Illinois, 165 to 194 lbs, $4.75@4.80.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The dry goods market remains quiet but steady for cotton, and firm for heavy woolens of intrinsic worth, while for light fancy styles there is a general complaint that goods are selling below the cost of production. The wool trade is greatly excited. Two or three manufacturers and a few Eastern dealers have swept the market of all fine domestic and foreign wools available, and with greatly reduced stock the market partakes of a firmer tone. In staple cottons there is little or no change. New York Mills muslins are selling at 23c; Wamsutta, 20@21c; standard brown sheetings, 14½@15c; and printed calicoes, 11½@12c.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,850	4,982	4,263	4,721
Wheat, bu	1,750	48,450	44,0[illegible]	98,106
Corn, bu	101,820	87,425	388,602	111,287
Oats, bu	28,290	11,785	39,458	6,788
Rye, bu	2,100	1,110	958	1,350
Barley, bu	2,555	1,550	5,686	3,093
Grass seed, lbs	23,790	20,710	47,458	
Flax seed, lbs	25,000			
Broom corn, lbs				
Cured meats, lbs	90,680	40,680	911,778	153,360
Beef, brls	35	32		85
Pork, brls	256	959	272	200
Lard, lbs	8,900	45,680	46,275	48,542
Tallow, lbs	16,870	26,570	3,131	21,380
Butter, lbs	33,820	33,691		3,600
Live hogs, No	9,835	3,804	9,002	5,686
Cattle, No	2,273	2,363	3,174	930
Sheep, No	1,160	1,446	588	753
Hides, lbs	97,020	102,158	127,522	85,700
Highwines, brls	202	131	301	403
Wool, lbs	163,900	151,490	2,867	43,080
Potatoes, bu	8,188	4,857	1,091	80
Lumber, m	1,000	6,312	507	3,74[illegible]
Shingles, m	1,924	2,782	2,073	1,851
Lath, m	315	110		218
Salt, brls			1,338	1,394

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 2,125 bu wheat, 353 bu corn, 3,210 bu oats, 111 bu rye, 3,546 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 154 cars corn; 25 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 1 car barley; 11,500 bu No. 2 corn, by canal. Total, (183 cars) 90,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, and a further advance in prices was established in many departments. It seems as though a general confidence is being established in produce, and considerable amounts of money are being invested here for outside parties,—more than at any time since the fire. The effect of this is contrary to the usual movement of quotations at this season of the year. The shipping movement is opening out actively, and grain is arriving more freely,—principally corn. There is no news, as yet, that the Straits of Mackinac are open, but vessels loaded here during the winter are leaving, the expectation being that the Straits will be open by the time they arrive in that neighborhood. The grain now going out will not, however, materially diminish the amounts in store here, as most of it has been afloat for some time. A portion of that now leaving our harbor is understood to be the burnt grain rescued from the elevators soon after the fire.

The general buoyancy in produce is ascribed by many to fears of corners. It is more probably the result of an advance in the gold premium and added to the fact of returning confidence in this city as the commercial focus of the Northwest. Comparatively little business has been done in produce circles here, in a speculative way, since the fire, and many of our commission merchants have made scarcely enough to pay current expenses during the greater part of the time. Now orders to buy and sell are pouring in rapidly, and commissions once more reach a respectable figure, though usually on a lower percentage than previous to the fire.

There were no new features to mention in connection with the dry goods market. The attendance of interior merchants was large, while the order business was also of a liberal character, and a highly satisfactory business was doing. In values there were no material changes, the market ruling steady and firm at former rates. The demand for staple groceries was again active to-day, and, with the exception of syrups, which were easy, a firm tone pervaded the market. Side goods also met with a liberal inquiry, and the quoted prices were well sustained all around. The fish trade was only moderately active, and prices were unchanged, save for whitefish and trout, which were scarce and higher, an advance of 25c per ½ brl being established. Domestic dried fruits were again in active request, and the general tendency of prices was upward, as the stocks are light in all the markets of the country. Foreign fruits ruled quiet and steady. Timothy hay is in good request for shipment, and the little prairie hay offering is promptly taken at full rates. Prairie is plenty and dull. Hides remain steady and firm. Leather was steady. No quotable change took place in the price of oils, though lard and linseed were sensibly firmer, the former in sympathy with the raw material. Carbon and turpentine were easy. Butter met with a fair inquiry, and choice packed was firm. Bagging [illegible] steady at previous rates. Lumber at the yards to-day met with an active inquiry, both on local and interior account, and for the upper descriptions a few dealers were asking higher prices, which, in some instances, were obtained. Hard wood lumber was active and firm. The stocks of walnut and cherry are meagre. The general features of the metal and tinners' stock market remain about the same as noticed for the past three days. Buyers are purchasing sparingly, in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs at the East. The nail market was active, and, under reduced stocks, rates tend upward. There was very little doing in the wool market, as the supply of desirable grades are small. Building materials were active and held firmly. Broom corn continues in light inquiry, yet holders remain firm in their views at quotations ruling at the opening of the week. Salt was more active at nominally unchanged prices. Hogs were in good supply, and steady. Cattle dull.

Highwines were less active, but firm at yesterday's advance. Holders offer little property at present quotations, as they say we are away below New York, after allowing for the cost of transportation. Some of the distillers are understood to be in a quandary whether to continue operations after the 1st of May or not; as they allege that there is no money in it. They say that at present prices of grain they cannot afford to manufacture, and see no prospect of a change for the better that would be permanent. Sales to-day were 150 brls, at 84c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active, at ½c advance. Owners asked 11c on corn to Buffalo, but shippers would not pay more than 10½c, and this rate was finally accepted. Corn to Oswego was taken at 16c. Through rates were the same as yesterday, 30c on wheat to New York, and corn to Boston or Portland, and 28c on corn to New York. A total of 7 grain charters was reported, the capacity being 183,000 bu,—all corn.

Provisions were again active, though less so than yesterday, and were strong, pork advancing 10@15c per brl, lard 10@15c per 100 lbs, while meats were generally held higher. The strength in pork to-day, here and in other markets, was supposed to be a consequence of the active demand for meats, which have been relatively higher than pork ever since the middle of the past packing season. Lard was strong because scarce, as well as being influenced by the advance in the gold premium. It is now thought that there is a good deal more lard sold short than can be delivered. Meats were in continued demand, but a good many intending buyers were limited to yesterday's quotations, and could not pay the further advance demanded by holders. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $12.55; do seller May, $12.57½@12.60; do seller June, $12.85@12.90; do seller July, $13.10@13.15; seller August, nominal; prime mess, $11.25. Lard, cash or seller April, $8.75; do seller May, $8.75; do seller June, $8.90; do seller July, $9.00. Dry salted meats at 4¾@4⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝@6c for rough sides; 6⅝c for short ribs; and 7@7½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7⅞c for clear, and 11@12½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $12.60; 2,000 brls do at $12.57½; 1,750 brls do at $12.55; 1,000 brls do at $12.52½; 1,500 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do, last evening, at $12.47½; 500 brls do, seller June, at $12.90; 2,000 brls do at $12.85; 1,750 brls do at $12.82½; 1,000 brls do at $12.80; 250 brls do at $12.75; 750 tcs lard at $8.75; 1,250 tcs do seller May, at $8.75; 2,000 tcs do seller June, at $8.92½; 1,000 tcs do seller the year at $8.62½; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4¾c; 35,000 lbs do at 4¾c; 250 boxes do at 4¾c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅝c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 20,000 lbs bacon, clear sides, at 8c; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅞c.

Flour was in active demand for shipment, and prices were again a shade higher, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, and as a consequence of light stocks. There is so little of desirable flour now here that shippers are buying to arrive, and few lots remain long on the market. Sales to-day were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $11.00; 100 brls do at $10.75; 50 brls do at $10.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 150 brls spring extras at $7.75; 350 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.40; 600 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.00; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.00; 300 brls do at $4.75; 170 brls rye flour at $4.25; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,970 brls. Bran was dull and easier, with sales of 10 tons at $17.25, on track.

Wheat was in active demand and irregular, advancing some 3c, and averaging 2½c higher than yesterday. Liverpool was reported 1@2d per 100 lbs higher, and New York was firm, while our receipts were again less than the amount withdrawn for city consumption, leaving the stock of wheat now here. This is the strong point with those who believe in a further advance in prices. They say that there is practically no wheat left in farmers' hands, except in small sections of Minnesota. These considerations made the short interest nervous, and they bid quite excitedly at times, but sellers were slow to offer their property, even at the advance. Seller May opened at $1.33¼, declined to $1.30¾, and improved to $1.34¼ at the close. Seller June sold at $1.33@1.36¾, and seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at $1.31@1.32½, but closed nominally at $1.33¾. Seller July was inactive. No. 1 spring was in demand, at $1.4[illegible] being bid, with nominal holders at $1.45. No. 3 spring was quoted at $1.22@1.24, and rejected do at $1.14@1.16. Cash sales were reported of 44,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.33½; 5,000 bu do at $1.33¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.32½; 20,000 bu do at $1.32; 20,000 bu do at $1.31½; 15,000 bu do at $1.31¼; 12,000 bu do at $1.31. Total, 156,000 bu.

Corn was moderately active at about the same prices as yesterday. Liverpool was reported 3d higher per 480 lbs, and New York was firmer, but the upward tendency was repressed by the fact of larger receipts, while many parties, who usually deal in corn, were attracted by the excitement in wheat. Hence cash corn dragged as the shippers were not operating extensively, and many option buyers were disposed to wait for the effect of the liberal arrivals expected here next week. There is little doubt that a good deal of corn will arrive early in May, intended to be delivered on contract, though it cannot be delivered as regular till after it has been placed in store. Seller May opened this morning at 42½c, and advanced to 43¼c, closing at 43c. Seller the month sold at 42½@42¾c; seller May and June at 43½@43¾c; seller June at 44@44½c; seller July at 45½@45⅝c, and seller August at 46½@47c, all closing about ⅛c below the outside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 42½c; 6,000 bu do at 42¾c; 1,600 bu do fresh receipts at 43c; 4,800 bu do at 42¾c; 7,000 bu do on through cars at 43c; 13,000 bu do free on board on private terms; 800 bu rejected at 41c; and 3,200 bu do at 40c, both on track. Total, 75,400 bu.

Oats were in fair demand, and ½@⅝c higher, though the market did not open till after midday. The inquiry was principally for the future. Seller May opened at 34¼c, and advanced to 35¼c, closing at 35@35⅛c. Seller June sold at 35@36c. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu strictly fresh receipts No. 2 at 35c; 1,200 bu short receipts at 34½c; 1,200 bu do at 34⅝c; 1,200 bu by sample at 38c. Total, 7,800 bu.

Rye was quiet, but somewhat firmer than yesterday, there being free buyers at 74c for round lots, and 74½c for car lots, with firm holders at 75c. Cash sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 75c. Rejected entirely nominal.

Barley was in moderate demand for car lots in houses where wanted, but dull elsewhere at 54@57c. Seller May was nominal at 54@55c, and rejected at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 57½c and 2,000 bu at 57c, both in Central elevator; 1,000 bu by sample at 65c. Total, 39,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading markets were active and strong. Wheat was excited and higher. Corn firm. Provisions in good request. The following were the sales at the call: 2,500 brls mess pork, seller May, at $12.65; 3,600 brls do, seller June, at $12.[illegible]; 250 brls do at $12.97½; 5,000 bu wheat, seller May, at $1.34¼; 35,000 bu do at $1.34½; 155,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.37; 70,000 bu do at $1.36¾; 30,000 bu do at $1.36½; 5,000 bu do at $1.36¼; 15,000 bu do, seller July, at $1.37½; 25,000 bu do at $1.37⅝; 50,000 bu corn, seller May, at 43⅝c; 10,000 bu do, seller August at 46¾c.

The following were the closing prices on the call, at 3:30 o'clock:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	12.60	12.70
Mess pork, seller May	12.67½	12.70
Mess pork, seller June	12.97½	13.00
Mess pork, seller July	13.10	13.37½
Mess pork, seller August	13.37½	13.70
Lard, cash	8.70	8.87½
Lard, seller May	8.75	8.85
Lard, seller June	8.87½	9.00
Lard, seller July		
Wheat, cash, or seller the month	1.34	1.34½
Wheat, seller May	1.34	1.34½
Wheat, seller June	1.36¾	1.37
Wheat, July	1.37½	1.37¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.20	1.21
Corn, cash	42½	42¾
Corn, seller May	43¾	43⅞
Corn, seller May and June	43¾	44
Corn, seller June	44¼	44½
Corn, seller July	45½	45¾
Corn, seller August	46½	46¾
Oats, cash		
Oats, seller May		
Oats, seller June		

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 26.

BUTTER—The market was more active and generally firmer, the cooler weather operating favorably. There was a fair inquiry for good tub and firkin grades for shipment east, and to the lumber regions and several round lots were taken at full former rates. Choice dairy in crocks and pails met with a liberal inquiry from local customers at 26@30c. The following are the prices current: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 26@30c; choice roll, 19@22c; common to fair 13@17c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Dealers report a steady fair movement in grain bags, and quote prices firmer. Other goods in the list ruled quiet and steady. Stocks are ample. We report our list as follows: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A good inquiry existed for building materials, and for the leading articles a very firm feeling prevailed. We still quote: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BROOM CORN—Trade was again dull, at the annexed range of prices: Common, at $70.00@80.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $80.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—There was more doing in the market for beans, and prices favored sellers: $1.50@1.75 for common, $2.00@2.40 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

CHEESE—With the exception of prime factory cheese, of which the market is nearly bare, there is less firmness in prices, and the tendency is rather downward. Very little new cheese is arriving as yet, and that little is of inferior quality, but from this time forward the receipts will gradually increase, and the present high prices cannot long be sustained. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—The market continues dull without quotable change in values, the following being the prices current: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $11.00@12.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—In this branch of the market there was very little doing, yet dealers were realizing prices current at the opening of the week: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $25.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand was more active but at a lower range of prices, sales to-day transpiring at 12@12½c per dozen. The offerings were fair.

FISH—The market was bare of lake fish to-day, and dealers were unable to fill orders. The few straggling packages in store were firmly held at 25c per ½ brl advance, and we change our quotations accordingly. Salt-water fish remain steady at previous rates. There was a liberal demand at the annexed prices: No. 1 white fish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—A satisfactory business was doing in domestic fruits, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. Imported fruits were quiet and steady. We repeat our list, as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French, do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, Southern, 8@9c; do Western, 8@9½c; do Michigan, 10@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—An active trade was doing in this department, and previous rates were readily realized. We quote: Apples, from store, $5.50@8.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $6.25@6.50; do Palermo, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—There were no quotable changes in the prices of goods in this line to-day, though sugars and spices were firmer, with a tendency to advance. Coffees were somewhat unsettled. Syrups were easy. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good at 22@22½c; Singapore at 21@21½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B at 11½@11¾c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 9¾@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, at 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7¾c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—There was no change in the general features of this market. A liberal movement was witnessed, both on local and shipping accounts, and the feeling was firm. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.50; do loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a good demand from local and Eastern tanners, and the offerings were readily disposed of at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green city butcher's, 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 5c, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There are few new features to note in connection with this market. The volume of business transacted was moderately large, and prices underwent few changes:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c
Bar iron	5 @ 5 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 5-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russia, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	6¾ rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½ @12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12 rates

LEATHER—Prices were firm and unchanged, ranging as follows:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ .37@ .40
Country harness	.35@ .37
Line city, ₱ lb	.40@ .43
Kip, ₱ lb	.60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	.26@ .29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.25@ .26
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@ .37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32
OAK.	
Calf	$ 1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in fair request at 13@14c for mixed, and at 16@17c for pure.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The inquiry for tin plate was only fairly active, buyers cautious about purchasing, owing to the unsettled condition of the market at the East:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do roofing, IC, $16.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 52c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 48c; tin'd copper, 47c.

WIRE—2 and 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15; 17, 16c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; mills, 7c net.

NAILS—Were in active demand, both on local and interior account, with sales upon the basis of $[illegible] rates; [illegible] per keg, $[illegible]; [illegible] blued, [illegible]; clinch, $6.00.

NAVAL STORES—There was no abatement in the demand, and a large amount of business was transacted.

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @ 20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	22 @ 25
Marline, ₱ lb	@ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	@ 18
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00 @ 6.50
Pitch, ₱ brl	7.00 @ 7.50
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50 @ 6.00

OILS—Lard oil was firm, owing to the advance in lard, and higher prices were talked of. Linseed was also more firmly held. Carbon and turpentine were easy. Other oils ruled steady and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.20; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 79@80c.

POTATOES—The market was active, and prices were more fully sustained. We quote as follows: 60@65c for good Western, and 90@95c for good, straight Ohio peachblows.

POULTRY—Trade was rather quiet, with changes in quotations as follows: pigeons, 50@55c per dozen; live chickens, $4.50@4.75 per dozen.

SALT—The demand continues active, and for the better grades a firmer feeling was developed. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—Timothy continues in light demand, but for clover and millet a good inquiry exists. We continue to quote: Clover at $5.25@5.35 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.10@1.20, and Hungarian at $1.20@1.25. Timothy at $2.15@2.30 for fair to good; $2.40@2.50 for prime.

TEAS—Remain firm. The demand is fair and improving, and dealers are looking for an advance. The following prices are current: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@80c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request at prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural, leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 55@60c.

WOOD—The demand is liberal and steadily increasing, but the increasing [illegible] weaken the market, and an early decline is looked for. We quote: Maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00 delivered.

WOOL—Continues in light request, and prices favor buyers. We quote as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@50c
Unwashed coarse	42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@75c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The market was active, but a few agents were "cutting rates." We quote as follows:

Chicago to	4th Class	*Flour ₱ brl	Grain in bulk	†Salt ₱ brl
New York	60	120	60	70
Boston	65	130	65	75
Philadelphia and Baltimore	55	110	55	65
Albany, Troy, and Schenectady	55	110	55	65
Montreal and Prescott	55	110	55	65
Toronto	32½	65	32½	37½
Buffalo	32½	65	32½	37½
Dunkirk	30	60	30	35
Erie	27½	55	27½	32½
Cleveland				
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	22½	45	22½	27½
Grand Rapids	20	40	20	25
E Saginaw, Bay City, & Wenona	25	50	25	30
Indianapolis	25	50	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	25	50	25	30
Newark, O	40	80	40	45
Wheeling	45	90	45	50
Bellaire	45	90	45	50
Washington, D. C.	65	130	65	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	180		
Savannah, Ga.	85	160		

* In lots of 50 brls and over. † At owners' risk.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 26.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,717	5,465	819
Tuesday	2,328	7,974	1,177
Wednesday	2,952	11,820	1,388
Thursday	2,278	9,885	1,100
Friday	2,302	7,038	256
Total	13,572	42,182	4,240
Same time last week	15,875	41,925	5,710
Week before last	10,633	32,130	3,964

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,568	6,736	170
Tuesday	1,716	5,800	339
Wednesday	1,626	8,118	628
Thursday	3,174	9,002	583
Friday	....	....	....
Total	8,084	29,656	1,723

CATTLE—Nothing new was developed in connection with the cattle market. Little or no improvement was visible, either in the demand or in prices. Advices from the principal Eastern markets continue discouraging, and with continued large receipts, sellers found it quite impossible to recover any part of the decline sustained earlier in the week. The quality of the stock offered for sale was better than that of yesterday or Wednesday, but the average was by no means as good as could be desired, there being comparatively few droves that would properly grade as choice. The best droves were taken at $6.25@6.62½, but the bulk of the transfers were at prices ranging downward from $6.00. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
33 smooth fleshy steers	1,181	$5.65
62 choice steers	1,385	6.20
44 extra steers	1,474	6.50
11 butchers' stock	983	4.62½
65 choice steers	1,328	5.90
14 extra steers	1,406	6.62½
61 choice smooth steers	1,390	6.35
19 rough fleshy steers	1,445	5.65
10 butchers' stock	1,154	5.12½
34 good smooth steers	1,220	5.75
16 medium steers	1,200	5.25
17 medium steers	1,094	5.30
16 medium steers	1,114	5.37½
15 choice steers	1,370	6.00
46 extra steers	1,388	6.55
33 choice steers	1,287	6.00
79 choice steers	1,358	6.12½
69 choice steers	1,241	6.00
18 bulls	1,305	3.85
64 choice steers	1,367	6.10
34 smooth fleshy steers	1,191	5.70
100 choice steers	1,296	6.10
38 fat poney steers	1,060	5.30
87 choice steers		5.85
79 good steers		5.75
16 good steers		5.75

HOGS—A fairly active demand existed for this class of stock, and the market ruled steady and firm at former rates. Eastern and local buyers operated on a liberal scale, and the supply, though liberal, was readily absorbed at $4.20@4.25 for common, light, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.30@4.35 for medium to good, and at $4.40@4.45 for choice. The market closed steady at the above quotations. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	189	$4.30	40	289	4.30	55	253	4.30
49	239	4.25	63	287	4.30	52	259	4.40
49	225	4.25	18	290	4.25	53	284	4.25
55	240	4.30	21	209	4.25	35	180	4.25
36	186	4.30	110	288	4.30	45	282	4.30½
62	200	4.30	27	269	4.25	176	182	4.30
28	220	4.30	32	186	4.30	64	187	4.30
21	292	4.30	58	216	4.35	44	221	4.30
18	288	4.30	53	237	4.25	23	280	4.25
40	180	4.25	29	172	4.20	27	201	4.30
38	210	4.30	39	156	4.20	26	311	4.25
64	163	4.25	48	290	4.35	131	205	4.30
55	182	4.30	36	220	4.35	57	206	4.35
34	192	4.25	50	223	4.30	46	226	4.25
114	260	4.40	47	295	4.25	108	204	4.35
31	260	4.25	102	232	4.25	65	210	4.30
31	164	3.80	30	220	4.30	48	260	4.25
37	202	4.30	61	188	4.30	49	204	4.30
60	229	4.30	53	204	4.25	58	182	4.30
39	191	4.25	42	258	4.25	33	192	4.30
53	214	4.25	44	270	4.25	125	205	4.30
64	196	4.30	68	187	4.25	101	204	4.30
54	214	4.30	57	234	4.30	153	233	4.35
54	228	4.35	25	268	4.30	116	200	4.30
102	238	4.30						

SHEEP—The supply was small, and the market ruled steady at yesterday's prices, or at $6.00@6.50 for common; at $6.75@7.00 for medium; and at $7.25@8.25 for good to choice. Sales were reported at $4.00 for scallawags, to $8.25 for choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 26.

CARGOES—There was a better inquiry for lumber to-day, and prices, although not probably higher, were firmer than for several days back, leaving unsold at the close six cargoes. A good inquiry existed for "A" sawed shingles, and sales were quick at $3.00. Lath sold at yesterday's figures,—$3.50 per 1,000.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago.

EAST SHORE.

Manistee	$2.75 ₱ M.
Ludington	2.50 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2.25 "
White Hall	2.50 "
Grand River	2.25 "

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—Wood	2.75 ₱ cord.
Railroad Ties	9c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	2.50 ₱ M.

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Jones, from Muskegon, 150 m ft common mixed (mill tally) at $17.25; sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr Hubbard, from Pentwater, 70 m ft hemlock, joist, at $12.50, 250 m shingles at $3.00; sold by W. Megiade.

Cargo schr Kewaunee, from Kewaunee, 160 m ft boards and strips at $20.50, 25 m lath at $3.50; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Gazelle, from Manistee, 93 m ft joist and scantling at $17.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Plugger, from Grand Haven, 44 m ft hemlock lumber, coarse, at $12.00, 34 m ft inferior pine do at $16.50; sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Lorinda, from Pentwater, 110 m ft piece stuff at $17.00, 130 m lath at $3.50; sold by W. Megiade.

AT THE YARDS.

The market exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and for common boards, joist, scantling, and fencing, prices ruled a shade higher. We revise our list as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	19.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@20.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@26.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 4.00
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	35.00@60.00
Cherry	50.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The inquiry is improving, and sales were made at higher figures,—A's selling at $3.35@3.40. We quote:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26—Beeves—Receipts, 7,600, and 30 loads to arrive to-morrow; average quality good, but few extra. Market dull and ½c lower than last week. Supply too heavy, and not many wanted for the East, the market closing weak with prospects of further decline. H. Rosenthal sold 50 Illinois, av 1,050 at $6.20 and $6.50, 160, av 1,160, at 6½@6¾c; 80, av 1,226, at 6¾@6⅞c; 100, av 1,300, at 6¾@7c; 18, av 1,180, at 5¾c; 16, av 1,290, at 6½c. S. Henry, 17 Illinois, av 1,340, at 7c; 16, av 1,220, at 6½c; 20, av 1,000, at 6c. W. Thompson, 15 bulls, av 1,230 at 4½c. M. Kirchway, 18 Michigan, av 1,180, at 6½c. P. Eastman, 50 Illinois, av 1,250, at 7@7½c. M. White, 16 Illinois, av 1,350, at 7c; 17, av 1,200, at 6½c. Geo. Ward, 30 Texas fed Illinois, av 1,150, at $6.20; S. Clark, 60 New York bulls, av 1,100, at [illegible].

Milch Cows—Receipts, 40. Good demand, and $5 higher. Sales of 40 to 75 common to extra good cows at $60. Calves dull at 6@6½c for fair to good; 7c for extra heavy.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000, and 1,200 to arrive Saturday. Good demand and market strong, and ½c higher than last week for extra; ¼c on common and medium. Ohio sheared, av 100 lbs, 7¾c; fat do, av 80 lbs, 7½@7¾c; fine wool, av 105 lbs, 10½@[illegible]c; extra, av 100 lbs, $11.20; New York wool, av 90 lbs, 11½c; av 103, 11c.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000. No sales.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cattle—Weather hot and receipts moderate. The market is slow. Beeves to-day, 29 cars, making 8,100 cattle this week, against 8,900 last week. Drovers anticipate a lighter run, and so refuse to concede voluntarily, holding some over for Monday. Most of the stock was sold at 11½@13c; one drove, 8 cwt, fat Illinois, 13c; 9 cars Missouri, 7 cwt, 12c.

Sheep declined ½c since yesterday, with hard work to sell. Arrivals to-day, 1,600 head, but not all selling. Mutton declined 3c during the week. A car of 93 lbs Ohio sheared sheep sold at 8½c; car 100 lbs wool sheep, 10c; car 111 lbs Massachusetts, 10½c.

Hogs—14 cars, making a total of 29,500 for the week, against 26,100 a week ago; dressed sold at 6@6½c for 160@200 lbs; 5½c for heavy, and 6½c for pigs.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 26.—COTTON—Firm, middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and higher; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.45@6.90; common to good, $7.00@7.35; good to choice, $7.20@8.20; white wheat Western extra, $8.25@9.00; extra Ohio, $7.35@9.10; St. Louis, $8.25@12.00. Rye flour in fair request; $4.10@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat active and higher; receipts, 10,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, in store, $1.60; Northwestern Club, in store, $1.61; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, in store, $1.64; winter red Western, $1.80@1.82. Rye firmer; Western, 91@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 45,000; Western mixed, afloat, 75@76c; old, in store, 73½c; afloat 75c. Oats dull; receipts, 17,000 bu; Western, 52@53c; Ohio, 54@57c.

EGGS—In good demand; Western, 16½@17c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull: 17½@19½c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining, 8¾@9⅜c; Cuba, 8¾@9½c. Molasses, fair request; N. O. 60@68c. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 17½c; refined, 22½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, 59@61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, 14.00; prime, $11.50; prime mess, $13.00; mess for May, $14.00; July, $14.25. Beef unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear, 8c; short clear, 8½c; bellies, 7¾@8c. Cut meats firmer, hams 9½@10c; shoulders, 5¾@6½c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9⅝c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Heavy; new, 31@32c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@18c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 91½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat higher and in fair demand; sales of 12,700 bu No 2 Chicago spring at $1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.48@1.50; Duluth spring at $1.54. Corn strong; sales of 3,000 bu No. 2 Western at 62c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $[illegible]@9.00. Wheat firm; State and Western red, $1.82@1.85. Rye held at $1.00. Corn firm; mixed Western, 71@72c. Oats moderately active; mixed Western, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Sweet pickled hams, 9@9½c. Lard held at 9@9¼c.

WHISKEY—Firmer, 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very strong and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Oats steady. Rye firmer; 95c@$1.18.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork $13.75@14.00. Bulk shoulders, 4¾c; sides, packed, 6½c; clear rib, loose, 6¾@6⅞c. Bacon—shoulders, 5½c; sides, 7c; clear rib, 7½c; sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull 9c.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; X X spring, $6.40@7.00. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1, $1.40; No. 2, $1.34. Oats quiet; held firm; No. 2, 34½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower at 42½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 74c. Barley firm at 62½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.50. Lard, 8½c. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; short rib, 6½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 26—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; held firm; No. 1 red winter, held at $1.75; No. 2, $1.62. Corn higher at 56c. Oats dull; No. 1, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Little doing, at 19½@20c for 20 car lots; 21@21½c for trade lots.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... April 26.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 300 tons iron ore.
Bark Parana, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Norman, Milwaukee, 220 m brick, 35 m lumber.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, 165 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 100 cds wood.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 20 m pine lumber.
Schr Red, White, and Blue, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Brom, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Grand Haven, 25 pkgs fish.
Bark Tanner, Milwaukee, light.
Bark Nelson, Milwaukee, light.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 90 cds slabs.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 3 m railroad ties.
Schr Lydia Case, Racine, light.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, White Lake, 2 m railroad ties.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Grand Haven, 82 m lumber.
Schr Blackhawk, Stoney Creek, 1,300 m shingles.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, 114 m lumber.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 55 cds wood.
Scow Laurel, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Scow Spy, Evanston, 6 yds gravel.

CLEARANCES ... April 26.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, light.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, light.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, light.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, light.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, light.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 150 bu corn, 50 bu oats.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Orient, Buffalo, 23,188 bu corn.
Schr Dolphin, White Lake, light.
Schr Cynthia Gordon, Benton Harbor, light.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, light.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, light.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, light.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 37,060 bu oats.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 28,800 bu corn.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, light.
Schr Curtiss, Muskegon, 200 bu oats, 10 brls pork.
Schr H. Rand, Muskegon, light.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 300 bu oats.
Schr M. Fillmore, Buffalo, 19,200 bu corn.
Schr Spy, Evanston, light.
Schr T. G. Avery, Buffalo, 19,045 bu corn.
Schr Larinda, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, light.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, light.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, light.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, light.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed Port Colborne, April 24:

Down—Prop. Buckeye, Toledo to Ogdensburgh; Prop. City of Boston, Toledo to Ogdensburgh.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The following charters were made on 'Change to-day: To Buffalo—Barges Eva Robinson, D. S. Pike, Tyson, El Dorado, all corn at 10½c; Gamecock 10½c (or 16c to Oswego), and schr Lottie Wolf (to arrive) at 10½c. To Oswego—Schr Perry Hannah, Corn, 16c. Corn is being taken to Portland and Boston at 30c, flour to New York at 28c, and flour to Boston at $1.20.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—There was a moderate demand for vessels, and the Phalarope was chartered for wheat to Oswego at 17c. The Buffalo rates are 10c for corn, and 10½c for wheat.

DETROIT, April 24.—There is little or nothing doing in this line. Wheat is nominal at 12½c to Oswego. Lumber freights are firm.

BAY CITY, April 23.—Lake freights are dull. We hear of charters covering about 2,000,000 feet of lumber to Ohio ports for $2.75.—*Enterprise.*

New Vessels.

A new vessel is being built at Cleveland for Captain Bradley, of East Cleveland. It is of the same pattern throughout as the Camden, except in length, in this respect being larger by eleven feet. Five other vessels are in course of construction at the same place, all of which will be completed by August next.

—A new propeller of about 18,000 bu capacity will be launched at Hamilton, about the 1st of May. She cost $32,000.

—A schooner for Chicago parties is being built at Wenona, Mich. She will be engaged in the Lake Michigan trade; will be 135 feet long, and about 300 tons burden.

—The keel for a new vessel is being laid by A. Preston, at Pierce's dock, below Wenona.

—The new steamer building for the Windsor and Dresden line, to take the place of the Windsor, burned last year, was launched on Saturday from Jenkin's ship-yard, above Windsor.

—The large three-masted schooner Camden was launched from the yard of Messrs. Quayle & Martin, Saturday afternoon. The dimensions of this fine craft are as follows: Length on deck, [illegible] feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet 4 inches; and has a carrying capacity of 1,350 gross tons. The cost will be $50,000 when fitted for the lake. The vessel was built for Mr. N. C. Winslow, of New York, and will be in command of Captain John Coulter.—*Cleveland Herald, April 24.*

Transfers.

The schooner Wm. Hunter, of Toledo, was sold for $4,500, to a Cleveland party, on Tuesday last.

—The scow David Barkeley has been sold by Grant & Smith, of Chicago, to Messrs. Stimson & Young, of Tousealnt, for $600.

—Mr. John Holland yesterday sold the schooner Wm. Hunter to Mr. Egbert Doville, of Cleveland, for $4,500.—*Sandusky Register, April 24.*

Disasters.

The schooners H Rand and Kate L. Bruce lost their jibbooms in the river yesterday.

—The small schooner Cone was wrecked near Port Washington, Wis., a few days since. She is a total loss, which is $1,200, without insurance. The crew were saved.

—The barge Kent, employed and belonging to the Great Western Railway Company in transporting freight and cars between Sarnia and Huron, was struck a day or two since by a large cake of ice, making a hole in her some 25 feet long and causing her to sink in shoal water. She has since been got up and is being repaired.

—On Tuesday afternoon, while the bark Alice was coming up the river, between this city and Malden, she struck a rock, and immediately afterward it was discovered she was leaking. She arrived at the copper dock, when a steam pump was sent for and put on board. In the meantime the water had gained so rapidly that as the pump was set in motion the vessel filled, sunk, and rolled over in about thirty-five feet of water. The Alice is laden with upward of 300 tons of coal, and will, with the least possible delay, be got up and put in dry dock. She is owned by John P. Clark, of Springwells.—*Detroit Post, April 25.*

Miscellaneous Items.

FROM OCONTO.—A letter received here yesterday from Oconto, says: "The weather is still cold and no signs of rain. The prospects are that about 8,000,000 feet of logs will be got out of 48,000,000 which were put in last winter. This is about the proportion which will be got out on this river. The ice is leaving the bay fast, and it is thought vessels can get through here next week. The letter was dated April 24."

FROM DUBUQUE.—A despatch from this point last night says: "The boating season on the Mississippi River is opened with fair prospects. Considerable freight on the upper river is awaiting transportation. Boats are quite irregular as yet."

FOR BELOW.—It is stated upon reliable authority that at least ten vessels will leave this port to-day for lower lake ports.

OPEN.—A despatch received here yesterday, stated that Green Bay was open to navigation.

ARRIVED.—The schooner Erastus Corning got hard aground in the river opposite the lumber market yesterday, and was only liberated by the aid of eight tugs.

THEIR WHEREABOUTS.—Following is a list of the location of steamboat docks: The Union Steamboat Company is at between Lake and Fulton streets. Western Transportation Company corner of State and South Water streets. Northern Transportation, and Evans' Line of Steamers, foot of North Lasalle street. Grand Trunk & Sarnia Line, and Spencer's Lake Superior, north end of Wells street bridge. Prooles' Line at foot of East Washington street, and Goodrich's Transportation Company at Rush street bridge.

ABANDONED.—We understand that the Messrs. Hoy have abandoned their vessel, the scow Belt, wrecked a short time ago near Whitefish Bay.

DEPTH OF WATER.—Milwaukee River has an average depth of 12½ feet. At the last meeting of the Council the engineer was instructed to sound between Cherry street bridge and the Straight Cut, and ascertain how much dredging will be necessary to give the stream an average depth of 14 feet.

REPAIRING.—The wrecking tug Leviathan is undergoing extensive repairs at the yard of Messrs Wolf & Davidson, Milwaukee, in the way of a new stern—frames, planking, etc.

NEW BEACON AT OSWEGO.—Oswego advices report the arrival of a new beacon, to take the place of the old one on the west pier. A permanent house is to be built 15 feet from the north end, with sufficient elevation to show the light a distance of five miles. There will be a raised walk of six feet from the pier, to insure safe passage to the keeper in going to and returning from the beacon in stormy weather. The light will be red.

AFTER IRON.—The Detroit submarine divers are making preparations to drag for the wreck of the schooner White Foam, which foundered in Lake Erie, about twelve miles from Detroit river, some sixteen years ago. She was loaded with iron, having fifteen or twenty anchors and many tons of cable chain. If the divers can get down to her they will make a paying job of it.

READY FOR BUSINESS.—There are quite a number of steamers and vessels at this and other points, which have completed their fitouts, their crews already on board and under pay, that are awaiting the opening of navigation at the straits and at Buffalo.

HUMOROUS.—The Erie *Dispatch* says: "A vessel Captain, who has just started up from Buffalo to Dunkirk light-house says the Buffalo shippers, in despair of getting their vessels out, are taking up a subscription to roof that end of the lake in, for a perpetual ice-house."

DEPTH OF WATER AT ROCK FALLS.—Referring to a paragraph which got into the papers about a week ago, that the steamer Lake Breeze took her freight to Port Huron because unable to land at Rock Falls, Messrs. Pack, Jenks & Co., of the latter place, writes us as follows:

"We wish to say that there has no boat tried to get to the dock here this spring unless they have done so. The Benton unloaded here about 1,000 brls bulk and found no trouble about depth of water. We think the place meant by whoever started the report was White Rock, as we understood that said boat did try to land there and could not. We also wish to say that the water for 150 feet in from the end of the dock here has not been less than 10½ feet in depth this spring."

THE BARGE BUSINESS.—Owing to the construction of a number of this class of vessels their increase during the coming season will be largely augmented. There were last season, as near as could be estimated, 135 barges employed in the lumber, ore, and other trades, including those propelled by steam. The number this season will be increased about 72, and the tonnage over last year about 10,000. During the past winter quite a number of sail vessels were transferred into barges, and they are included in the above estimate. The largest barge engaged in the lumber trade is probably the L. Hotchkiss, which freights a trifle short of 1,500,000 feet, and hails from Ogdensburgh. Nearly all the barges are connected with one line or another, and among them may be enumerated the Northwest Transportation Company, the Eastern Transportation Company, the Toledo Transportation Company, Ballantine & Co.'s Line, and others.

FROM ESCANABA.—A correspondent writing from this point, under date of April 19, says:

"The weather continues cool, and the ice in the bay still solid as far as can be seen off this point. We have little hope of seeing any boats up as soon as the first of May, unless we get a warm rain and much warmer weather. It will probably be the 10th before the ice breaks up, so as to admit boats.

The steamer George S. Dunlap will probably not run into this port during the coming season, but will run on Lake Superior."

NAVIGATION TO SAGINAW.—As a matter for future reference we herewith present a statement of the opening of navigation to the Saginaw Valley for fourteen successive years:

1859, March 14—Steamer Forest Queen arrives at Saginaw from Detroit.
1860, March 14—Same steamer arrives as above noted.
1861, April 14—Same steamer arrives as noted.
1862, April 17—Same steamer arrives as noted.
1863, April —Name of steamer not on record.
1864, April 4—Steamer Reindeer arrives at Detroit from Saginaw.
1865, April 3—Steamer Forest Queen arrives at Saginaw from Detroit.
1866, April 19—Schooner Telegraph first to arrive at that port.
1867, April 13—Steamer Saginaw arrives from Detroit.
1868, April 8—Steamer Alpena arrives from Detroit.
1869, April 18—Schooner Telegraph, Captain Allen, first to arrive from St. Clair River.
1870, April 2—Propeller Yosemite first to arrive from Sandusky.
1871, March 19—Steamer Marine City arrives at East Tawas. Saginaw opened.
1872, April 18—Propeller Old Concord first to arrive from Detroit.

The schooners George W. Holt and L. Van Valkenburg, which passed Detroit on Wednesday, were the first vessels to arrive down from that port this season, the Holt reaching St. Clair River on Sunday morning.

TOWING RATES.—The "card" of prices adopted by the tug-owners of Detroit will be published in a few days. The rates are about 15 per cent higher than last year. This is rendered necessary by the high price of cord-wood, which has advanced on the river docks from 75c to $1 per cord over the price of last season; it will, however, not be onerous to vessel owners with freights 50@100 per cent higher than in 1871.—*Post.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAILING VESSELS.—The Treasury Department at Washington has issued the following instructions:

"Sailing vessels, and every craft propelled by sails upon the ocean, lakes and rivers, shall, when on their starboard tack, sound one blast of their fog horn; when on their port tack they shall sound two blasts of their fog horn; when with the wind free or running large, they shall sound three blasts of their fog horn; when lying to or at anchor, they shall sound a general alarm, sounded each instance the above signals at intervals of two minutes.

[illegible] sailing vessels, when not under head, and anchored or moored in the channel or fairway of commerce shall sound the general alarm signal at intervals of not more than two minutes, and all steamers navigating in a fog or thick weather, shall, by the rules governing pilots, sound their whistle at intervals of not more than one minute.

"Sailing vessels shall at all times, on the approach of any steamer during the night time, show a lighted torch upon that point or quarter to which such steamer shall be approaching. And upon any craft navigating rivers without being in tow of a steamer, such as flat-boats, wood-boats and other light craft, they shall sound a fog horn at intervals of not more than two minutes."

FROM PORT COLBORNE.—A despatch from Port Colborne says, "The following vessels which wintered here have proceeded on their trips: Schr Milan, Cleveland to Oswego, wheat; A. W. Luckey, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; C. J. Mixer, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, corn; White Oak, Cleveland to Toronto, brick and pig iron; Russian, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, corn; Acontias, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; bark George Thurston, Erie to Toronto, coal; schr Wave Crest, Erie to Toronto, coal; Scott, Port Colborne to Port Maitland; D. Sharp, Port Colborne to Port Maitland; Belle, Port Colborne to Port Maitland; Hoboken, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn. The propeller Mary Ward went out this morning, bound for Chatham, and the propeller East this afternoon, bound for Milwaukee. They have got through the ice. The propeller City of Boston, which arrived this afternoon, says the ice is soft and had no trouble coming through five miles of it. No sail vessels have arrived or left yet. Captains expect to leave on the first good northeast wind."

A BOTTLE STORY.—The season for bottle stories has opened. The Toledo *Blade*, of Wednesday, opened the ball. It says the following scrap of paper, found in a bottle on the beach of Lake Erie, has been handed it: "Lost, this, the 6th day of August, in the Lake, out of a small sail-boat. Any one finding this will confer a favor by publishing it in Toledo and Cincinnati papers. Good-bye to all on earth." "Bill Wick, Cincinnati, O., "Lute E. Zarvis," Toledo, O.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

SILVER AND PLATE!
Beautiful Table Ware!
TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CAKE BASKETS, ICE PITCHERS,
IVORY KNIVES AND CARVERS, SPOONS, FORKS, AND LADLES.
PRICES DOWN!
GILES, BRO. & CO.,
384 Wabash-av. 247 West Madison-st.

HARDWARE.
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
57 West Lake-st., Chicago,
HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks, Holt's, Blood's, and Millard Scythes, Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,
AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
GRACELAND
CEMETERY COMPANY'S OFFICE removed to Room 12, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

REMOVAL.
We have this day removed to 31 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av., where we shall be pleased to see our customers.
Z. STERN & CO.

WILL REMOVE.
A. P. DOWNS & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, after Saturday next, to 92 South Clinton-st., just south of Madison.

REMOVAL.
HITCHCOCK & SMITH, TAILORS.
192 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 23, 1872.
The Annual Meeting
of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of May next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March instant, and will re-open on the morning of the 2d day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

CARRIAGES,
AT 50 AND 52 NORTH CANAL-ST.
A fine assortment of Business and Pleasure Carriages from the celebrated ROCKFORD FACTORY, at reasonable prices.
Garland, Holmes & Co.

TO FAMILIES, CONTRACTORS, OR FARMERS,
In want of good male or female help, will find it to their advantage to call or send orders to the CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7. Good Scandinavian men and girls always on hand.

1-3 Your Life
IS SPENT IN BED.
The greatest comfort is obtained by using
PETERS' IMPROVED
Woven Wire Mattress
WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 224 W. Madison-st.

MOTHERS
SAVE YOUR INFANTS
NESTLE'S LACTEOUS FARINA,
THE MOTHER'S MILK SUBSTITUTE.
Extensively used and recommended by the most eminent physicians. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
H. ASTIE & CO., Sole Agents, 15 South William-st., New York.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE
The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth st., Chicago.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver,
For sale by all Druggists.

Notice to Brewers
The superintending of the building of breweries by a person of experience and ability. Breweries constructed by the latest and most improved plans, making a great saving of outlay in both construction and working. The art of brewing taught thoroughly, if required. Address D. D. RIGDAN, care John Wilmot, Esq., 19 Broadway, N. Y. city.

WANTED,
To buy 50 tons, more or less, of CORN HUSKS for Bedding, either prepared or baled in the rough. Address J. L. WARNER, Care Carrier No. 1, Chicago.

Iron Bedsteads
Plain and Ornamental, at the factory, Desplaines and Van Buren. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Dealers liberally dealt with.

LAKE FOREST
Lots for sale on easy terms.
H. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent, 228 Wabash-av.

Metal Engraved Signs.
HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs, 91 Duane-st., New York.

NURSERY.
OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, &C.
OSAGE HEDGE, first class, packed, 10,000, $25.00.
POTATOES, Early Rose; bushel, $2; barrel, $4.
CHERRY, Early Richmond, first class, dozen, $3; 100, $25.
PEACH, first class trees and assortment, 100, $10.50.
PEAR, Std. Bartlett, &c.; best 1 year, 3—4 feet dozen, $2.50.
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Profiles of said work can be seen at the office of Snell, Taylor & Co., 289 Wabash-av., until May 1, after that at the office of the Company, Bryan Block.
The right will be reserved to reject any or all bids.
Proposals will be received for sections, or for the entire work.
Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned.
R. E. CARTER,
Chief Engineer Decatur & State Line R'y.
CHICAGO, April 25, 1872.

REDEMPTION.

"What is the Horror that bounds the years?
Whose steeped, dark footsteps behind me creep?
The accusing demons, in the cage of fears?
The hideous dream of a waking sleep?
Fiends, that I fed with my heart's own blood?
And the serpent sting of a carnival past,
Of Opium wine and lust!
Hath thralled and fettered me, soul and brain."

But few people, I think, were more ignorant of the nature and effect of Opium than myself until I fell a victim to it. As I look over the years that are past, from the standpoint of reading, I am inclined to adopt the doctrine of Fatalism. I can see, if I fancy, a fatalism in the ignorance with which I grew up, upon the subject of *Opium*, while so conversant with many drugs in common use among medical men. I am scarcely able to remember a time when I was not familiar with the inside of a physician's office. My father was a practitioner for many years, and it was ever my pleasure to stand by his counter and watch him as he prepared his medicines, study the operations of the Electric Box, the charging of the Galvanic Battery, or, what I deemed better than all, watch the pills as they fell from the knife of the machine into the little drawer below for in those days Doctors prepared and carried with them the remedies they prescribed.

So, together with my feelings into the old iron mortar, hunting for big words in the Dispensatory, and reading now and then an article from Brashwhite's aloud, while my father smoked his pipe in the big office-chair. I came to know not only the names of different drugs, but the diseases for which they were used and the effect desired—all save the one man call Opium—as once, the most bewitching, and the most terrible, the sweetest and the deadliest known to Science.

Once, and once only, did it come under my observation. One wild night in winter, we three, my father, mother, and I, were sitting in our parlor.

As I write to-night, memory goes back over the years to these home evenings of ours, and I think they must have presented pleasant pictures.

The old fashioned stove, with its glowing grate; the bright oil lamp burning upon the table-stood between us; crimson curtains drawn, as well out the night and the storm; for the wind was howling around the cosy house like a hundred hungry wolves, and the sleet and snow were pelting at every window-pane; the little clock on the chief had been ticking the whole evening through in time to my mother's knitting-needles and was just on the stroke of 11 when a heavy knock was heard at the door. My father stirred himself in his chair and presently reached for his boots, while I expected a summons to come ride, for as Jimmie, the office boy, went to the door, and a moment after ushered in a stranger, a tall, dark man, his entered voice, even in the hum of meaning, either from excitement or excessive cold, was nervous in the extreme, for his teeth chattered so he could scarcely speak the words plainly. He refused the chair my father offered him, but, as he shook his dripping shawl, and wiped the rain from his face with a handkerchief, I noticed quietly and said: "This gentleman I expect is Dr. Collins."

My father assented. "I have been searching for you this half-hour, the night is so stormy and the streets so dark. I came near missing you. I trust the ladies will excuse the lateness of the hour, for I was extremely anxious to find you; I am sadly in need of some *Opium*. He took the little box my father prepared for him, and as he placed it carefully in the inner pocket of his coat, he said: "I would not lose it for twice my weight in gold, could I not replace it to night. I have traveled far and long, the train on which I took passage was buried for hours in a snow-bank, the supply of *Opium* with which I started on my journey was long since exhausted, so when the cars were at last liberated and came into the station, I left my fellow-travellers regaling themselves with a hot supper at the Railroad House just below, while I risked the danger of being left, and braved the storm to find you, sir, if possible, a second-hand carriage. So I was wrapped his shawl more closely about him, and went out again into the dark and the tempest.

As for me, I put back into bed and in a spirit of relief that he was not forced to meet the blast, he said to my mother:

"It is a very sad fact that a person of such evident culture should be a slave to so deplorable a habit"—while I, who knew so well the tempting dishes set forth by "Aunt Chloe," the cook at the Railroad House, thought to myself what a crazy man to exchange so many "Goodies" for the little bit of powder of which the physician prescribed.

Alas! how little I knew that as the years went by, I should have by the saddest experience, the maddest revelation upon the subject of *Opium*, as well as to fully appreciate the desire, stronger than Death itself, that prompted the stranger to journey so far into a storm.

At 23 I became interested in a Drug Store. At 25 I was afflicted with severe and obstinate headache of periodical form, which the physician prescribed *Subpods of Morphia* to allay the acute pain, and *Sulphate of Quinia*, upon which to operate. Finding relief from this treatment, knowing as I did the remedies to be standing at hand, with perhaps, a little farther on, a "*Red House or a Suicide's Grave*. Could I meet such a fate without effort to save myself? The disease-or better feeling in my nature—seemed to say, that whatever else I did, at whatever cost, there was one thing I must not do, and that was to resort to *Opium*. It was a frame of mind bordering on despair I resolved to abandon the drug.

Two good years with my friends, tell them of the pit into which I had fallen and ask their help, I determined to depend upon myself and in this gathered what information I could. Common sense taught me that I should never succeed so long as a particle of *Morphine* remained in my possession; so when all other arrangements were concluded I threw what I had into the brook that flowed by at the foot of the garden in the rear of the house. If the three-score years and ten added to human life should be granted me on earth, I am sure, were I to-day to be taken from my life, I shall never forget my feelings as I saw my treasure floating out upon the current beyond my reach. Memory recalled every particle of life, and light, and joy had been blotted out of the world at one fell stroke. I turned from the brook a wretched man.

I cannot describe to you the four weeks that followed, a white mouth in which I never, to my own knowledge, or that of those I lived with, by my bedside, closed my eyes to sleep, or to any degree lost consciousness of what was passing in front.

My friends talked of insanity and the Asylum, while they kept beyond my reach everything with which I had been familiar, when, with due caution, for I should not like to tell, even now, the terrible impulsions that came to me in these hours of horrible agony, I stole out of the house along, unclothed into the storm, and one day seemed longer by far than many years I've seen. The raving fits, spent in prayer for death, followed by violent wretchedness of both mind and body, it seemed would never wear away, and when at last they did, the morning with its sunlight and birds were intolerable still. I am firmly convinced that no other suffering can compare with that of an opium fiend, except the fallen angel who stands, with the ability and the disposition to lift the burden and give a little quiet and ease to the soul of the gentle mother whose prayers above no relief here, it is to be fearful battle to be fought way on to the bitter end. I never, I say it solemnly, for a single moment of time, forgot what *Opium* was downward, that its effects were as blighting as the cold North wind that blows on tender flowers. I knew full well that the Opium eater's life was not that intended by the *Good Creator* for His children to live; I felt sure that, although the hand I put on me on time for my bright smiles and song, there were dark leaves in the always turned, and a store of bitter, bitter waitings by me yet in something seemed to tell me plainly that a few more years would tell the whose story. I should lose my own self respect, become a burden to myself and friends, with, perhaps, a little farther on, a "*Red House or a Suicide's Grave*. Could I meet such a fate without effort to save myself? The disease-or better feeling in my nature

SWEETWATER GOLD MINES.

Their Early History---The Principal Lodes and Gulches.

New Discovery---Mr. Oliver and His Theory.

Severity of the Winter in the Rocky Mountains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC, Wyoming Ter., April 14.

The spring advances, our miners are preparing for their summer's work. It is a well known fact, or ought to be, that the Sweetwater gold mines are among the richest yet discovered on the Continent. Wild speculation, fictitious companies, sale of bogus mines, and stock-jobbing, the bane of mining districts, have done what they could to injure the Sweetwater mines; but, despite all these damaging influences, our mines are entering in better condition than they ever yet been.

A very brief account of the Sweetwater mines, and the names of the mines, will not be out of place.

THE GOLD FIELDS

are situated at South Pass, 100 miles north of Bryan, which is a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 860 miles west from Omaha. A weekly line of stages runs from Bryan to South Pass, and the mines are, therefore, of easy access. Gold was first discovered on the Sweetwater River in 1842, by an American belonging to the Northwestern Fur Company. He started East to organize a company to work the mines, but was killed on the plains by Indians. In 1855, forty men came and prospected the whole of the Sweetwater Valley, finding gold in numerous places. They worked until winter, when cold and want of provisions drove them to Fort Laramie, distant about 180 miles. In spring (1856) they started out again, but were brought back by the United States troops, and their leader sent to prison. In 1858, having been released, the same man returned, but could do no mining until the summer of 1860, when he dug several holes on Strawberry Creek, and found gold in all of them. In 1861, fifty-two men arrived and commenced work, but were robbed and driven off by the Shoshone Indians. No more was done until 1866, when the man who had led the former expedition came down with a party from Virginia City, Mont., and wintered on the Sweetwater. Early in the spring of 1867, the Cariso lode was discovered by H. S. Redell, and work commenced. The Indians, rushing down from the hills, attacked the miners, killed three, and drove off the rest. Not discouraged, they returned two months later, returned, and took the ore from the Cariso lode, took out a ton of ore, which they crushed in a mortar. Seven thousand dollars more were taken out in the gulch. As soon as the news of this great find reached the States,

A RUSH TOOK PLACE.

Some 2,000 men came in, but only about 500 stayed, the rest thinking they could do better elsewhere. In the spring of 1869 there was a further rush, and the settlement in that year numbered 2,000 souls. Gen. Augur, then commanding the Department of the Platte, sent a company of infantry and one of cavalry, under Major ——, to protect the miners; and, the danger from the Indians being removed, the settlement rapidly increased to 3,500 people. Excitement ran high, and the discoveries were very encouraging. Gold was found in different places, and the ores from some ledges yielded as high as $75, $80, and $90 per ton. The territory was divided into

THREE DISTRICTS,

respectively Shoshonee, California, and Hamilton. In the Shoshonee District, South Pass City was laid out, and soon had 1,000 inhabitants. Corner-lots sold at $1,000 each, and a small store-room would rent for $100 a month. In the California District, Atlantic City was located, and 400 people settled there. In Hamilton District was Hamilton City (now Miners' Delight), and it soon boasted of 200 inhabitants.

THE GREAT MINES

first opened in these districts were: the Cariso, Washington, Austin, King Solomon, Golden Gate, Garden City, Morgan, Barnabe, Plutus, Mary Ellen, Gold Hunter, and Swiss, in the Shoshone District. In the California District, the Perkins, Buckeye Julian, Montana, Cariboo, Mammoth, Atlantic, at Hamilton City, Miners' Delight, Bennett Line Lode, Heartley, and others.

Of these rich lodes, only the Cariso, America, Buckeye, and Miners' Delight have been developed. Mr. Bolivar Roberts, in 1870, bought the eastern end of the

THE CARISO LODGE.

It has a shaft 150 feet deep. At the 100 and 47 feet drifts were run, and tons of ore has been taken out. The ore-streak containing the gold is three feet, and well defined. It pinches occasionally, and hard caps of rock have to be pierced before the pay-streak is struck again. Mr. Roberts gave $30,000 for his mine, and sold it last summer, in ——, for $100,000. It is a rich mine, but expensive to work. The ore yields, per ton, $30 to $70 per ton.

The best and most noted mine is

THE MINERS' DELIGHT,

originally owned by Frank McGovern, Chicago, John Holbrook, J. L. Walsh, and J. Gallagher. It is now owned by Smith, most of the original proprietors retaining interest in the mine. In 1869, when the writer first came to Sweetwater, the Miners' Delight owners were paying $10 per day to have their ore hauled, and $15 per ton to get it milled, and still the Company made $2,000 per week above all expenses. There is a shaft at the mine 150 feet deep, and a splendid ten-stamp mill. Too much water is troublesome in this mine, but it was worked during the past winter, and a great deal of gold taken out.

THE BUCKEYE LODE

in the California District, near Atlantic City. It has a shaft 165 feet deep, and is successfully worked by Judge ——. The ore from this mine yields about ——.

The placers of the Sweetwater gold fields have been, so far, very productive, yielding more gold than all the ledges.

SPRING GULCH

is just below the Miners' Delight and is owned by the same Company. Mr. ——, with three hands, has taken out as high as $220 per day. The pay-streak is only three feet thick, but very rich, and about a few feet below the surface, when it is stripped. I have known many men to make as much as $35 per day in this gulch, in which, however, they had to pay Mr. McGovern for the privilege of working. Nuggets weighing six ounces, $108, have been found here. The gulch is still being regularly worked, but all the good claims are taken.

GULCH AND MEADOW GULCH

have been worked out.

WILLOW GULCH

has yielded only $3 per day to the hand, and is abandoned.

CARISO GULCH

was rich, but is worked out. The writer saw two men and a boy wash out in it $— per day.

ROCK CREEK

paid $8 per day to the hand. On this creek, —— & Co. took out $12 per day to the hand; George Wilson $10; but many ——.

SMITH'S GULCH

yielded — men 31 ounces per week, $81; — third claim, 4 ounces per week, —; 6 ounces per week, $108; six ounces per week, $324; many other — $— per day to the hand. The gulch is — out.

The discoveries are

GULCH AND RIVER BOTTOM.

Cariso Gulch is the most encouraging. On the road between Atlantic City and Miners' Delight, when about two miles out, the traveller passes through a valley, not more than half a mile wide, nearly shut in by hills. Over this valley — of people have passed during — years in search of gold,—never dreaming they hurried along through the valley that they were passing over precious metal.

Last fall, Henry Lovell and Mr. —, miners, not believing they would — gold, had the curiosity to dig a few feet with in the little valley, and to their surprise they got — and the deeper they went, the richer they discovered. The news spread, and the miners rushed in and every available inch of ground was taken. Last fall visited these diggings. The following is a report of what he saw: — Aldrich & Mancourt, 450 feet, —.

—McCrae & Bowman, 400 feet; — and pays $10 per day to the hand; 20 feet wide, and $570 taken out.

—Peter Anderson, 200 feet; $.2 per — taken out.

—Potter & Lovell, 800 feet; $14 per —.

—Notley, 200 feet; $10 per day; — not known; worked with a —.

—Robert Hughes & Co., 800 feet; —.

—Owner not known, 300 feet; unknown.

—Thomas Clawson, 300 feet; $10 —.

—John Fosler, 300 feet; $10 per day; —.

—Jackson's Claim, 300 feet; $— per —.

—Kühn, 300 feet; $4 per day.

—Washington, 200 feet; $4 per —.

—1,000 feet, belonging to various —.

— estimated that every foot of — has been taken, and that — are for sale. The gulch — all the washing done last — the earth half a mile, or — the head of the valley — wash over one hour per day, yet they nearly all made $10 per day, and a few washed out as high as $30 per hand. Nearly all the fall was consumed in making a ditch to bring in water, and just as it was completed the stream froze up.

During the past winter, the miners have been hard at work taking out earth, and there are thousands of tons of it now piled up waiting for the spring thaw. The ditch made last fall, over one mile long, will furnish abundance of water, and enable the miners to sluice from three to five hours per day. Should the yield be as good as last fall, they will take out from $40 to $100 per day to the hand. The pay-streak in Promise Gulch is about thirty feet wide, and lies near the surface; but the miners have been drifting during the cold weather, finding it more comfortable to work under the ground than uncover the pay-streak from the top.

THE "RIVER BOTTOM"

is our present excitement. Last fall, while digging wells at Fort Stambaugh, what seemed to be the bed of an old river was found at a depth of 25 feet from the surface. Boulders of considerable size, and washed as smooth as glass, were taken out. They had evidently been subjected for ages to the action of a running stream. These discoveries excited the attention of miners and they began to examine into the matter. Oliver, a thoughtful and experienced miner, traced the course of the old river for 15 miles, and, selecting a place where the rocks were well defined, he began to sink a shaft. At a depth of 25 feet, he came on the bed-rock, and, finding it dip to the right, he drifted in that direction. Many boulders were taken out, showing the action of the water for hundreds of years, and, on the bed-rock, small particles of well-washed gold were found. Oliver's theory is, that this old river once drained the Sweetwater country, and that all the gold washed down from the ledges for ages lies imbedded at its bottom. Oliver aimed to strike the centre or current of the river, but missed it, he says, as the dip of the rocks show. When at the middle or current of the river, the rocks will, he thinks, be flat, and there is where he expects to find the gold. Miners did not at first give much credence to Oliver's theory, but last Saturday he announced the bed-rocks were flattening up, and he was approaching the centre of the river. On trying the earth, it was found to yield 18 cents to the pan, and this result caused considerable excitement. Over 5,400 feet of the ground was staked off on Sunday, and more is being taken every day. If this should indeed be the bottom of an old river, and Oliver's theory prove correct, it will be one of the greatest discoveries yet made in any mining-camp. The course of the river can be traced on the surface of the earth for nearly twenty miles, and there will be room for 50,000 miners; so no one need hurry to come. Oliver now has a full force of miners at work in his drift, and says in one week more he will prove whether his theory be correct or not. I shall take care, if his discoveries amount to anything, to let the readers of THE TRIBUNE know of them.

A HARD WINTER.

This has been one of the hardest winters ever experienced in the Rocky Mountains. The snow here is still from two to three feet deep on the level, and the sleighing good. High winds have prevailed nearly all winter, and the snow-drifts in the gulches are 30 to 100 feet deep. The spring is very backward, and we cannot expect to see all the snow off before the middle of June or the first of July.

AARON ABOUT.

CLUSERET.

His Effort in Behalf of Archbishop Darboy—How Minister Washburne Interested Himself in the Matter.

Fraser's Magazine for April contains an article by General Cluseret on the Commune troubles, from which we take the following account of his interview with a German official at Aubervilliers, with relation to the safety of the Archbishop of Paris:

H. We have been struck by the tranquility of the people of Paris and the order which reigns in the streets.

I. As the Municipal Council of the city of Paris (and no one will dispute our right to this title, since we have been regularly elected by universal suffrage), we have a legal right to take any such measure as may seem fit and opportune to us to adopt for the defence of the city. Such being our prerogative, behold our means. More soldier than diplomatist, I will go straight to the point. If we offer you 500,000,000f, it certainly is not for the mere pleasure of impoverishing ourselves and enriching you. The city has an interest in taking this step and incurring this expense. It desires to be assured of your perfect neutrality in our present struggle. Leave us to come to an understanding with Versailles without interfering between us, and we will be responsible for Versailles in the long run.

H. You are not ignorant that Versailles has been soliciting us more strongly than you to come to its aid. You are now at your first overture and only ask for neutrality. I tell you, as far as that goes, and in confidence, that you have means in your hands of inclining the scale in your favor. You have imprisoned the Archbishop of Paris, and you have thus excited public opinion against you. This very day, even, the Prince has received a protest from the English and Bavarian Bishops praying him to interfere. I say Bishops,—it might have been a Bishop; however, as far as my memory serves me, I believe I can affirm truly there has been a collective overture on the part of the English Bishops, or in their name. If you will set at liberty the Archbishop and his sister, without conditions, opinion will go round to your side. This is simply a piece of advice I give you.

I. The arrest of the Archbishop and priests is an enormous political blunder. The thing was done hastily, and, if it were to be done over again, I would prevent it. But it is done; the people have been excited with this stupid idea of exchanging the Archbishop for Blanqui. Moreover, they have been devouring priests for many years. It is the bourgeois motto of this century. The bourgeoisie have flung the priests to the mob. While the mob devours the priests, it is in turn devoured by the bourgeoisie, who use the priest as the toreador does the red flag, to draw off the rage of the bull. I do not conceal from you that I look upon the liberation of the Archbishop as exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. I will speak to the Council about it, and, in any case, will undertake to provide for his safety as long as he is in prison. With regard to his sister, I make that my own affair. Reassure the Archbishop's friends as to his condition as a prisoner; he is in no danger, and wants for nothing.

The fact was, that Mr. Washburne came to see me at the Ministry, accompanied by his friend MacKeon, to beg me to intercede in favor of the Archbishop, and at the same time to allow him to have access to his *friends*. My reply to this was to take Mr. Washburne get into my carriage, and I drove direct with him to the Prefecture of Police. It might have been 10, or half-past, in the morning. Rigault was sleeping soundly in the yellow room, between the great crimson *salon* and the Prefect's cabinet. After establishing Mr. Washburne in the crimson *salon*, I went to awaken Rigault. He asked me if I seriously wished the imprisonment to be relaxed as a favor to Washburne.

"Yes."

"But he is not ill-treated. We were never so well treated ourselves under the Empire."

"That is not the point; the point is, to prevent the people and the Commune from playing an odious, ridiculous *role*. Sign this permit for Mr. Washburne to communicate immediately, and as often as he chooses, with the Archbishop of Paris, and authorize him to supply whatever he may ask for."

"But, *mon cher*, he already enjoys that privilege; everything he asks for is brought to him."

I gave him the pen and ink, and, still in bed, he signed the order which I had caused to be drawn up in the cabinet, saying, as he turned to sleep again, "Are you satisfied?"

I carried the paper to Mr. Washburne, and went down stairs together. We separated at the door, he to go to Mazas, I believe, and I to return to my Ministry. The affair did not occupy more than six minutes. And thus the conditions of the Archbishop's imprisonment at Mazas were made easier.

M. Blot on Men-Cooks and American Pests.

M. Blot writes in the May number of the *Galaxy*:

Male cooks are generally preferred where there is much work to perform, and where there are difficult and complicated dishes to prepare. No female cook has ever excelled as a pastry cook; a female may make some excellent cakes, but is deficient in variety or in complicated ones. In preparing certain things that require patience they are superior to male cooks; for instance, female cooks make better broth, and roast meat better than male cooks, these requiring constant watching. They also excel in dishes that require much detail; but if detail and art are necessary at the same time, as in *pièces montées*, &c., they cannot compete with men. Twenty females could not do the work that six or seven male cooks do in kitchens of hotels or restaurants. For light and not too complicated work they are about on an equality; but when strength and precision are necessary, as in cutting and paring meats, cutting vegetables, making different kinds of pastes, a male cook does more work than three females, and does it much more accurately.

For a small family and persons having means, a female cook is more economical. Females naturally attend to details most minutely, and never waste the least particle. What is an enigma to me to this day is the difference that exists between the female cooks of this country and those in Europe. They are certainly the two extremes, as far as wasting is concerned.

Different countries have different habits, customs, &c., which come either from climate, religion, form of Government, or other local influences; for instance, the female cook in England excels in system; in France she excels in small savory dishes; in Germany she excels in making everything go as far as is humanly possible; but here, I am very sorry to say it, she excels in nothing save in wasting. Wasting is carried on so far and so extensively in American kitchens that it will soon be one of the common sciences.

Toledo Markets.

TOLEDO, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and 1@2c higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.81; No. 2 do, $1.77; amber Michigan, $1.74; No. 1 red, $1.76; No. 2 do, $1.71@1.72½. Corn firm and shade better; high mixed, 52c; low mixed, 51½c. Oats firm and a shade better; No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 40@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard dull and unchanged.

THE "REGULARS" IN COUNCIL.

Meeting of Various Persons Who Believe They Constitute the Cook County Republican Central Committee.

A Large Amount of "Chin Music" Indulged In, but Very Little Real Business Accomplished.

A meeting of the Cook County Republican Central Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber. Mr. H. B. Hurd occupied the chair, and Major Phelps officiated as Secretary and recruiting officer, there being some difficulty in scraping together a quorum. The Major stationed himself in the hall below, and in course of time had snatched up members enough to enable the Committee to proceed with business. It was hard work to "rope in" a sufficient number to make a respectable show, and the fact that Phelps succeeded in saving the meeting from failure entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the party.

The call of the roll showed a quorum present, whereupon the Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was the election of a permanent —.

H. B. Hurd was nominated for Chairman, and Major Phelps for Secretary. Both were elected.

Alderman Schaffner inquired whether any communications had been received from the old Fire-Proof Committee.

Major Phelps hunted up a spittoon, and then answered that no communications had been received, but some of the Committee were present, and could answer for themselves.

"Buffalo" Miller, who had trained in that movement, availed himself of the opportunity to declare himself opposed to the Cincinnati Convention. At the same time he hoped that all past differences would be healed, that both Committees would consolidate, and present a solid front to the enemy in the pending campaign.

Mr. Gardiner inquired whether the Fire-Proof Committee considered themselves entitled to act with this Committee.

"Buffalo" Miller said that there was a chance for a little quarrel on that point.

Major Phelps endeavored to smooth matters by saying that he welcomed them all as Republicans, and was willing to affiliate with them as such, providing they stood ready to work with the party. He moved that a call be issued for a County Convention to elect delegates to the State Republican Convention, the County Convention to be held on the Monday preceding the date of the State Convention, the basis of representation to be the same as heretofore.

Ald. Schaffner said he happened to be one of those Republicans who had never run after strange gods, and had never mixed up with amalgamations. He did not believe in joining hands with the enemy for the sake of purifying his own household. He claimed this to be the *bona fide* Republican Central Committee, but in order to leave no chance for division, he was in favor of holding a meeting next week, to which should be invited the "Fire-Proof" Committee. The coming fight would be a hard one, and all cause for controversy should be avoided. "Let all past differences be buried, and let us welcome to our aid all who will act with us."

Mr. Sherwood thought that nothing would be gained by holding another meeting. The County Convention might as well be called to-day as any other time.

"Buffalo" Miller said that, as it was mighty hard work to get the Committee together, it would be well to improve the present opportunity, and call a County Convention.

Mr. Sherwood moved that the Convention be held on the 20th of May, and that members of both Committees sign the call as far as practicable.

Alderman Busse objected to "Buffalo" Miller's claiming the right to act with this Committee. If they wanted to make a fuss, let 'em make it. He, for one, didn't propose to be made a stool-pigeon for the other Committee.

Alderman McGrath favored Mr. Sherwood's plan, but thought it had better be ascertained whether the other Committee were in sympathy with the Republican party, or whether they were not already committed to the Cincinnati Convention. It would be a mighty good thing to have the names of that Committee attached to the call. The more names, the better.

The motion to call a Convention prevailed, the date being fixed for the 20th of May.

Before the motion was passed to invite the old Central Committee to join in the call, Mr. Gardiner insisted that it should be ascertained whether the old Committee were Republicans or not, or whether they were not in favor of the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Sherwood said that sympathy with the Cincinnati Convention did not necessarily make them anything but Republicans.

Mr. Munn said that some of those present might go to the Cincinnati Convention, but all true Republicans would abide by the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention. Let the old Central Committee be invited to sign the call, and then those who intended to participate in the Cincinnati Convention would refuse to sign, and so be compelled to show their hands.

The motion to invite the old Committee to sign the call was adopted.

Major Phelps said it would be necessary to appoint Inspectors of the primary elections in the city, and he moved that the President and Secretary, advising with members from the various wards, appoint Inspectors of primary elections in the city. Adopted.

Alderman Schaffner said that it would be difficult to find three men in his ward who would act.

"Buffalo" Miller presented three names from the Twelfth Ward.

"Hon." Hugh Reed inquired whether "Buffalo" Miller had any business to bring in names, not being a member of this Committee.

"Buffalo" said he had that right, if he knew himself, and he flattered himself he did.

Major Phelps said that any member desiring to present names of Inspectors could address him at the *Inter-Ocean* office, Scammon court.

The President and Secretary were authorized to secure a hall for the meeting of the Convention.

It was agreed that the basis of representation should be in accordance with the vote of 1871.

Major Phelps said that one would imagine, by reading the Chicago dailies, that the Democratic party was pledged to the Cincinnati nominee, but he had discovered, by reading the Democratic country papers, that the Democrats were more likely to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. He mentioned this fact as an encouragement to those of the Committee who never got a chance to look through the country Democratic papers.

Squire Salisbury said you couldn't tell how the thing would turn up by fall.

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to append the names of the Committee to the call for the County Convention.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

Action of Ejectment Brought Under a Late Supreme Court Decision—$200 Awarded for a Malicious Prosecution—A Girl Said to Be Unlawfully Detained at the Ten Mile House.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Following the decision, lately published in THE TRIBUNE, comes in the case of Mary O'Connor and others—judgment against Jabez K. Botsford—in action of ejectment for Lot 2, Block 26, Kinzie's Addition, and the east half of Lot 1, Block 26, Wolcott's Addition, the property being on the northwest corner of State and Erie streets. It will be remembered that one John L. Wilson, then Sheriff, brought the property into his wife's name, conveyed it away under warrantee deed, and upon an inquiry upon 136 questions, declined to respond, lest the truth being stated would convict him of malfeasance.

Suit was commenced against the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Company by John J. Mason, as administrator of Joseph McLaughlin. It is charged that the deceased lost his life by the carelessness of the company at Sixteenth street.

An action of trespass was commenced against Benjamin H. Campbell, the United States District Marshal, by James A. Patterson. Only $1,000 is claimed. The claim is for an alleged failure to sell property levied upon.

—An action on the case was brought by Isaac Niles against Stephen M. Staples. What the plaintiff desires he has not developed, but he asks $5,000.

—Ignatz Beskowitz brought suit against the Adams Express Company for goods alleged to have been lost, demanding $5,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

In the matter of the claim of Charles H. Goodwin to recover of Thomas J. Walling for an alleged malicious prosecution, the jury awarded $200 damages. The statement was that defendant caused plaintiff to be indicted upon a charge that he had assaulted him with a deadly weapon—a revolver. The defendant pleaded the general issue, "not guilty," and he was not present during the trial.

—A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out by the State on the relation of one William Poesett against one Sutherland, whose given name is said to be unknown. It is charged that Bertha Buettyes is unlawfully detained at a house known as the Ten-Mile House.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Alexander Goodsell having died, his will was proved, whereupon letters testamentary issued to Isabell Goodsell (widow), under bond of $18,000.

—R. S. Williamson was appointed to administer upon the estate of Thomas Richards, under bonds of $30,000.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

William J. Wall, charged with having received stolen property, an iron column, was acquitted.

—Jacob Weiner, charged with stealing a quantity of bricks, the property of Mrs. Reinicke, was also acquitted.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Making Things Lively.

An official attached to the staff of the Board of Public Works called the attention of a reporter of THE TRIBUNE to three glaring violations of the fire ordinance, exactly opposite the Madison Street Police Station, which could not escape the notice of a single person coming out of the station. One was an outside stairway, connecting Nos. 146 and 148 West Madison street, in direct violation of the ordinance, which especially prohibits the construction of such staircases. The second was the conversion of a carriage warehouse, barn, or stable, No. 144, into a dwelling house, also a direct violation of the ordinance. The third was a pile of lumber in boards on the sidewalk, less than twenty feet from the station, and almost beneath the windows of the Sergeant's room. The ordinance provides that the regular police force shall assist the officers of the Board of Public Works in the enforcement of its provisions. Here are three appeals to the Police Commissioners. Captain Charley French is not making a good beginning, by closing his eyes to the unlawful proceedings across the street. Captain Charley French should be taken to task for the sin of omission.

Attempted Suicide.

The failure to receive a certain sum of money disturbed the mind of one John Herman so much that he determined to go to the land where gold and greenbacks are unknown. He selected the saloon on the corner of Twelfth and Union streets as his starting place, and a revolver as the means of ending his existence. He placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth, and sent two balls into the back of his head. Dr. Root was called in to see him, but did not think the effort of Herman would be successful, and he was sent to the County Hospital for attendance. No one in the city calls him friend, but he has a brother who lives in Deerfield, Lake County, Ill.

Fall of a Scaffold.

About half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning a scaffold on the side of the new Galena elevator, corner of North Water and Kinzie streets, fell to the ground. There were four workmen upon it at the time, and, although the ground was but ten feet beneath, all of them were more or less injured by the tumble. John Medlin, of No. 221 Carroll street, had a rib broken; David Moran, of No. 24 Clinton street, had his right leg and face badly bruised; Joseph King, of No. 124 North Franklin street, was injured internally by a heavy timber falling on him, and, it is thought, will die; David Larney escaped with but a few bruises. Insufficient support caused the mishap.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, April 26.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	[illegible]			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	58	29.35	N. E., h.	
2:00 p. m.	51	29.35	N. E., h.	
9:00 p. m.	51	29.33	N. E., h.	inches.

Everything.

The ship carpenters and caulkers will hold a meeting this evening at No. 119 Milwaukee avenue.

—Samuel Genese, Wyndham's advance agent, is arranging for the appearance of the famous comedy company at the Globe Theatre.

—Elder Miles Grant, direct from California, will, on Sunday, preach in Advent Christian Chapel, —.

—The residence of George Mendel, on West Jackson street, was robbed of $150 worth of clothing early yesterday morning.

—Ole Bull is at the Grand Central Hotel; Judge Underwood and daughter, of Virginia, at the Tremont; Mrs. Livermore, of Boston, at the Sherman; and Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, of Ottawa, at the Briggs.

—S. S. Garwood has entered in his duties here as Division Superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph line, *vice* C. H. Haskins, who retired to become General Superintendent of the Northwestern lines.

—Box No. 251 was turned on at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, for a fire in the residence of George Huber, No. 51 Catherine street. Very little damage was done. Caused by a lad throwing a lighted match into a pile of corn husks.

—The scenery and act-curtains for both Aiken's and Myers' new theatres will be designed and painted by R. H. Halley and his partner, Louis Malmsha, who will, in all probability, arrange with Mr. Hooley for similar work.

—Mr. Gourley will to-day lead the noon prayer-meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, No. 97 West Randolph street. The Sunday-school lesson will be discussed by the Superintendent and teachers. D. L. Moody is expected to be present.

—James Carney, a switchman in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company, was run over by a locomotive, in the Company's yard, near Indiana street bridge, yesterday morning, and instantly killed. He was 30 years of age, and lived on the corner of Hoyne and Fulton streets.

—While going to a fire yesterday morning, the Tempest hose cart knocked down a man at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets. One of the wheels of the cart passed over his wrist, crushing the bones into small pieces. He was attended by a physician living in the neighborhood, and then sent to his home.

—The graduating class of the Chicago Theological Seminary for 1872 comprises John W. Baird, of Waukegan; Orin D. Crawford, of Dubuque; Thomas L. Riggs and Henry C. Simmons, of Beloit; Thomas Yates, of Philadelphia, and John G. Taylor, of Black Earth, Wis.

—The half-yearly meeting of the United Hebrew Relief Association will be held on Sunday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dining-hall of the Standard Club building, corner Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue. The delegates of the component societies, as well as the Hospital members, and the public generally, are earnestly requested to attend.

—An alarm was given from Box No. 254, at ten minutes of 11 o'clock yesterday morning, for a fire in the frame dwelling No. 291 Hubbard street, owned and occupied by Patrick O'Burn. About $100 damage was done; insured. A clothes-horse was placed too near the stove, and the garments hanging on it were ignited.

—The Mayor and Board of Public Works are determined to enforce the street and sidewalk ordinance. Messrs. T. K. Holden, W. H. Russell, and Herman Rosenthal were yesterday fined by Justice Scully for its violation, and another lot of offenders will this morning be brought before Justices Daugherty and Banyon.

—Michael Traine, a teamster, was injured at the corner of State and Illinois streets yesterday afternoon, and died in a short time. While removing a dimension stone from his truck, he slipped and the stone fell on him, crushing his left hip. He lived on Townsend street, near Oak, and leaves a wife and several children.

—While Fred. Longenbeck, of No. 394 Archer avenue, was going home at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, four men stopped him and demanded his money. Two of the gang "held him up," and the others searched his pockets. As he had no greenbacks, one of the thieves endeavored to get his watch, but succeeded in securing the chain only.

—The next meeting of the Oratorio Society will be held next Thursday evening in the First Congregational Church, when the "Messiah" will be again rehearsed; the rehearsal with the orchestra announced for next Tuesday evening is postponed until further notice, as the solo singers are not yet engaged. The Music Committee are negotiating with Miss Hastreiter, Mrs. Huck, Mr. Bischoff, Mr. Folts, and one or two others, to take the solos. The concert will take place about the 20th of May.

—The first meeting of the Chicago chorus of the great Boston Jubilee took place yesterday evening at Lyon & Healy's, corner of Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue, and will meet again next Friday evening, same place, at 8 o'clock, sharp. The entrance fee is $5, in return for which Mr. Lyon, of Boston, will provide a ticket which will admit the holder to all the concerts of the Jubilee, and to a reserved seat in the chorus; application can be made any time next week at Lyon & Healy's.

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of John Galvin, who died of injuries sustained by being knocked down by a hay wagon near the corner of Lake and Paulina streets last Monday. He was cleaning the gutter, and dropped his hoe. As he stooped to pick it up a hay wagon and a street car came along together, the wheels of the former striking him on the head, and knocking him down. The drivers of the vehicles were arrested, but, as the testimony showed that the man's death was caused by his own carelessness, they were released from custody.

—The State Microscopical Society held its fourth annual meeting last evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The constitution requiring the attendance of twenty members for a quorum, and there being but twelve in attendance, the election of officers was postponed for two weeks. There is about $1,000 in the treasury, and monthly meetings are quite generally held. Those present last evening paid their dues, and the second number of the *Lens*, published by the Society, was circulated for perusal. A good attendance out of 122 members is hoped for on Friday evening, May 10.

—A locomotive and a wagon collided at the Eighteenth street crossing of the Michigan Southern Railroad yesterday morning, and the latter was reduced to kindling-wood. The owner was to blame for the mishap. He endeavored to drive over the track when the locomotive was approaching, notwithstanding the flagman told him not to attempt it. The horses ran away after the collision. The occupant of the vehicle, who was thrown to the ground, was not injured beyond a few abrasions of the skin on his hands and face.

Temperance.

This is to inform all persons that, at a public meeting held on the evening of the 17th of April, 1872, and composed of representations from every lodge and division of temperance in the City of Chicago, as well as of other devoted to the cause, Charles C. Bonner, J. L. Drake, and T. M. Van Court were appointed a Committee to solicit and receive contributions in money to aid in supporting the temperance movement, from any one who, in behalf of law, order, and safety, desire the rum-sellers' opposition to be overcome, and the new temperance statute rendered perpetual and effective.

T. J. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

Base Ball.

TROY, April 26.—The Troy Base Ball Club and the Mansfields, of Middleton, played a match game to-day, resulting: Troy, 16; Mansfields, 6. The Troy boys earned 8 of their 16 runs.

CLEVELAND, April 26.—The Forest City Base Ball Club to-day defeated a strong picked nine by a score of 29 to 9.

The Ætna Sewing Machines.

A sewing-machine is an article that every family needs, and as one good machine lasts nearly a lifetime, it is very important to try and get the best machine in the market, and one that will do the best and most sewing in the shortest time, and with the least effort. It is now universally admitted that the shuttle machines are the best for all kinds of family use, and for manufacturing purposes, and among those there are none better than the Ætna. They are made for manufacturing, as well as family use, and, after years of trial, they are found to be equally well adapted to both. We advise all who contemplate buying a machine, to visit the new and beautiful rooms, at No. 148 State street, and see the perfect sewing done on these machines. They run easier and faster than any shuttle machine in the world. Take a look at the Ætna before purchasing elsewhere.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the Great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (April 28) *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:45 a. m., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha at 9:25 a. m. Monday, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, will be taken on this train.

Fancy Steam Dyeing.

The Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, located at No. 158 Illinois street, near North Clark, and No. 264 West Madison street, is prepared, to attend to the cleaning and dyeing of ladies' and gentlemen's goods, promptly, cheaply, and satisfactorily, as before the fire. The best machinery has been obtained, and the most experienced hands only are employed. AUGUST SCHWARZ.

Great Real Estate Sale.

It does not seem necessary to call the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE to the advertisements of that great sale of real estate, to be held on Monday next, by William A. Butters & Co. Their advertisement on the first page gives abundant information to all.

Removal.

On May 1, G. S. Richardson & Co., No. 84 West Randolph street, will discontinue the retail branch of the boot and shoe business, and engage exclusively in jobbing at No. 71 West Washington street.

THE OGDEN DITCH.

What This Mischievous "Improvement" Has Already Accomplished.

Visit to the Ditch and Its Vicinity by the City Authorities.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE have already been informed of the effect the Ogden canal, between the Desplaines River and the West Fork of the South Branch, will have upon the South Branch and the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The city authorities have had the matter under consideration for some time, and yesterday nearly all of them visited the ditch in order to examine it personally. The party consisted of Mayor Medill, Comptroller Burley, Corporation Counsel Tuley, Messrs. Carter, Prindeville and Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, Mr. Chesbrough, the City Engineer, Commissioner Talcott, of the Board of Police, and Aldermen Witbeck, Schmitz and Clowry, who constitute the Council Committee on Harbors and Bridges. The gentlemen took carriages, and proceeded along the Southwestern plankroad, until opposite the point where the ditch has been excavated, about half way between the Desplaines River and the west fork of the South Branch. This ditch was dug by Messrs. Ogden, Wentworth, Nickerson, and Ladin, with the view of increasing the value of their property (these gentlemen owning all the land through which the ditch runs), by affording wharfing privileges "when the Desplaines River is opened for navigation." The authorities walked along the ditch to the Desplaines River, examining it thoroughly. They found that a volume of water, about twenty-five feet wide and four or five feet deep, is flowing out of the river into the ditch, the current being about three miles an hour. For a large portion of the way it runs through sand. In removing the dirt to make the ditch, the earth was not thrown any distance from its sides, and in consequence, the water is gradually working into the banks, and the earth is returning to the ditch. The soluble matter, clay, and alluvial soil,—is falling into the water and disappearing, but the sand is carried down through the west fork of the South Branch into the Chicago River, and a bar is forming at the mouth of the west fork. A portion of the sand is also carried into the canal. There is now a sand deposit of about six inches in depth in the first mile or two below the locks, which evidently came from the Ogden slough. The water in the canal is very low at present, the current being about two-thirds of a mile an hour. As near as could be estimated, the water supply coming from the Desplaines River is fully equal to the water going through the canal, and hence the water in the South Branch, a few feet north of the mouth of the west fork, is stagnant. Chips were thrown into the river, and it was proved that there is no current in the South Branch. If there is any current in it it is near the mouth of the west fork, the surplus water from the Desplaines River causing it. The dam in the Desplaines River at Riverside, and the one at Lyons' Mill, were also examined by the authorities, and they found that there was sufficient water falling over the dams to give the canal all it wanted to do for several months. The ditch, if not closed up, will draw all the water out of the Desplaines River at low water, turning it into the Chicago River throughout the summer, scarcely a gallon will pass into the old channel below the intersection of the ditch with the Desplaines. If there had been the usual freshet this spring enough sand would have been carried through the ditch into the west fork of the South Branch to fill up the west fork and a large portion of the South Branch. The statements that have been made about the ditch being cut through clay are not true. For several miles, where the current is the most rapid, it runs through sand. This being a fact, every one can judge what will become of the sand washed off by the water. The conclusion the authorities reached, was, that unless a gate is put in at the west end of the ditch, and the water permitted to run down its natural channel, the expenditure of $3,000,000 upon the canal will have been useless in a sanitary point of view, to say nothing of the interruption to navigation in the Chicago River. The authorities will endeavor to find a remedy, and if Messrs Ogden, Wentworth, Ladin, and Nickerson do not voluntarily stop the flow of water through the ditch, action will be taken to compel them to do so. The authorities have already made up their minds what to do; but as they consider the publication of their plans premature at this time, their intentions were not divulged.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A $10,000 union passenger depot and dining room will be built at Danville, this summer.

—B. C. Kincaid retires from the editorial chair of the Elgin *Gazette* for political reasons. The *Gazette* appears to favor the renomination of General Grant.

—Mrs. H. M. Tracy Cutler, M.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach at Cairo, next Sunday.

—A. D. Ravencroft, the wealthiest man in Brown County, and a merchant of Versailles for over 30 years, was taken sick suddenly, and died in his store last Friday.

—The Hon. John Ruyle, the Probate Judge of Greene County, was thrown from his buggy and seriously injured, last Friday, on the road from Carrollton to his home in Athensville.

—E. J. Chittenden, of the Edgar County *Citizen*, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Clerk of the Supreme Court in the Central Grand Division.

—C. Corry, foreman of the Illinois Central Railroad shops at Cairo, is transferred to the shops at Champaign, *vice* Thomas Bell, resigned.

Before the close of the year, Ottawa will most likely have a $40,000 opera house.

—During the year to March 31, a total of 64,707 loaded cars crossed the bridge at Rock Island,—36,312 east and 28,395 west.

—It is expected that trains on the Prophetstown Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will commence running through to Clinton about the 1st of May. There is a report current that the Company will run their trains on the Western Union track and cross the river by ferry at Lyons. This is a temporary arrangement until the new bridge is built across the Mississippi at Clinton.

—Through the exertions of the Rev. Dr. Miner, of Belvidere, $4,500 of the First Baptist Church debt has been assumed by individuals.

—Major John Morris, member of the Legislature, declines to serve as Supervisor in Rock Island County.

—Perry H. Davis, of New Canton, whose mysterious disappearance we chronicled a few days ago, is reported to have been heard from in the vicinity of Salt Lake.

—Owen Ward, for several years an esteemed citizen of Bunker Hill, pays $1,800 to settle with, and get rid of, a long-lost wife who came all the way from Rhode Island to hunt him up.

—William Hindle, the absconding banker, of Girard, brought home from San Diego, Cal., under arrest, has given $1,700 bail, to answer three charges,—one for obtaining money under false pretences, one for forgery, and one for theft,—and is now in Alton.

WISCONSIN.

The new Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad, built by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, will be completed by the 1st of November.

—Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, directs that one Putnam be dismissed from the Eau Claire Land Office as clerk, because he has been mixed up in land speculations; and Mr. Charles Seymour, of the La Crosse *Republican*, who was instrumental in producing this result, says:

While disclaiming any personal disrespect or unkindness on my part, it is a source of pleasure, after incurring the frequent and severe denunciations from those who should have been discreet if not friendly, to know that a difficult duty to the public has been faithfully performed, in breaking up one of the most formidable and dangerous land-ring monopolies that ever existed in any country; and, if the public is benefited by the recent act as opposed to the corrections of the evils complained of, it will justify and perhaps cause the speedy removal of the Land Office to some other locality, nearer to the public lands and farther from the land-sharks.

—E. L. Richmond, foreman of the Kenosha *Telegraph*, has been appointed Mail Agent between Milwaukee and Chicago.

IOWA.

—The widow of Judge Barker, of Dubuque, accepts a clerkship in the General Land Office at Washington.

—J. P. Farley, of Dubuque, has resigned as Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and will act as Treasurer and General Superintendent of the Sioux City Railroad, and will perform the duties incumbent upon him as President of the Dubuque Southwestern.

The ground whereon the City of Clinton now stands was laid out, at an early day, by Joseph M. Barnett, as the City of New York, and in 1838 contained four houses. A settler of that date says: "In breaking up the prairie in 1839 and '40 we plowed up large quantities of stakes that marked the streets and alleys of the infant City of New York."

—A removal of the Illinois Central shops from Dubuque to Waterloo is expected.

—Sixty-three cases have been commenced by the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago against delinquent stockholders in Iowa.

—The Marshalltown *Times* says:

Miss Anna Cowan, aged 17, died night before last at State Center, from the effects of an abortion said to have been performed on her in this city, on the — of April. The mother of the young lady is supposed to know the name of the physician, but refuses to testify. The seducer is a married man now in Illinois.

—The Rev. R. Turnbull has resigned as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Des Moines.

—The Commissioners having in charge the construction of the new Penitentiary, have elected William Ure, of Linn County, President, and Major Downing, of Oskaloosa, Secretary.

—James H. Thompson, of Mattoon, Ill., succeeds Professor Perkins as Superintendent of West Side School, at Des Moines.

—William White, of Linn County, has absconded with $35,000 belonging to other people.

INDIANA.

W. D. Griswold will soon remove to St. Louis, and has sold his residence in Terre Haute to the Sisters of Providence of St. Mary's, for $35,000.

—Dan. Royse, of Lafayette, has resigned as County Clerk.

—Letters from Dresden represent that W. H. Talbott, a well-known citizen of Indianapolis, who has been desperately ill there, is getting better.

—The Terre Haute *Express* says:

This is getting to be a Catholic stronghold. St. Mary's, over the river; Providence Hospital, up north; St. Joseph's, with the valuable real estate in the centre; the Griswold property, turned into a girl's school, on the south; and a prospective university for young men, under the management of the Franciscan Fathers, makes a category of powerful and beneficent Catholic institutions.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Peter Grenda, of Mackinac, is the prolific mother of 23 children, the grandmother of 15 children, the offspring of a son, and of 10 more, the offspring of a daughter. Another daughter has 12 more little ones, and still other of Mrs. Grenda's brood have flourishing families.

—St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids, is to be improved $15,000 worth.

—Fred. O. Thomas, of Oxford, gains a West Point Cadetship by competitive examination.

—The Kalamazoo *Gazette* of the 24th says:

Quite an excitement occurred on the street, in Jackson, yesterday afternoon, occasioned by a street difficulty between two prominent and well-known ladies,—Mrs. John Goodyear and her sister, Miss Frances Algood. Mrs. Goodyear has been estranged from her husband for some time. Her sister has lived with him and in consequence circumstances. The two sisters accidentally met at the Post Office yesterday afternoon. Miss Algood assaulted Mrs. Goodyear, for which, after a long and exciting trial, with directly conflicting testimony, Miss Algood was found guilty by a jury, and fined $5, and $7 costs, or twenty days in jail. Mr. Goodyear paid her fine.

—The Grand Rapids & Indiana Company desire to purchase the Western end of the Peninsular Road, with the idea of making a Chicago connection *via* Brady, the first station below Kalamazoo.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul Board of Trade withdraws from the National Board, because its assessments are too heavy.

—Charles D. Huff, a lad of 16, was killed, last Sunday afternoon, at Winona, by an accidental shot, while returning from a duck-hunt.

The arrival of the "first boat" at St. Paul was, this year, an almost unnoticed event. Navigation opens with an unusual low stage of water, but the business and travelling public have become pretty independent of the river.

—Railroad freight rates from St. Paul to Milwaukee are not as high as from Austin to St. Paul, on the same route and less than half the distance.

KANSAS.

The St. Joseph & Denver Railroad Company announce the appointment of W. H. Sheridan as Superintendent, and E. Whiting as Chief Engineer, *vice* J. P. —, who formerly held both positions.

—Atchison now believes the time has fully come for a bridge.

—These counties are pretty well out west in Kansas, some of them on "the Plains," yet settlement goes on rapidly. The following number of homestead entries were made during the last year: Jewell County, 979; Republic, 885; Cloud, 748; Mitchell, 738; Osborne, 563; Clay, 460; Smith, 397; Washington, 350; Marshall, 328; Riley, 191; Ottawa, 168; Phillips, 114; Pottawatomie, 60; Rooks, 84; Lincoln, 20; Norton, 1. Total, 5,007.

NEBRASKA.

William Daily will take possession of the United States Marshal's office on the 1st of June.

—The Omaha *Herald* is enlarged from an eight to a nine column paper.

THE TERRITORIES.

A silver button taken out of the Helena Reduction Works, last week, weighed 225 pounds, and is valued at $4,300.

—Captain A. J. Smith, a member of the first Legislature of Nebraska, in 1854, a Pike's Peaker of 1858, one of the original proprietors of Denver, and a pioneer of Montana, died, on the 19th, at Bannock City, which he laid out in 1862, and in 1866 represented in the Territorial Legislature.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. J. F. Lovering has resigned the pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Concord, N. H., and will join the Episcopal denomination.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

The Rev. Dr. Todd, having sufficiently recovered from his late illness to appear in his pulpit at Pittsfield yesterday, though not able to officiate, briefly addressed his people, reminding them that when, nearly two years ago, he read his resignation, at their earnest wish he was consented to remain their pastor until Jan. 1, 1873, on condition that, if his mental powers failed, they would be still be free, and, if in bodily weakness he could not serve them. The time had now come after forty-seven years' ministry, thirty of which had been spent in Pittsfield, when to prolong life it was absolutely necessary that he must give up the responsibilities of the position and ask his people to release him. He expects to still very feeble, was visibly affected, and many of the congregation wept; but his physicians now say that it would almost be fatal for him to continue to preach through the year, and his retirement will therefore be immediate.

—Dr. A. W. Thompson, of Northampton, Mass., has just got a divorce from his wife, the daughter of Albert J. Anderson, a retired New York merchant, residing at Newport, R. I. Her first husband was John Boker, son of the proprietor of the Boker Bitters, and brother of the Mary Ann Boker who ran away with her father's coachman in New York a few years since. Obtaining a divorce from her first husband, Mrs. Boker located at Northampton, where she attracted much attention by her display of fine equipages, etc. Dr. Thompson, a young widower, became infatuated with her, and they were married. She did not relish the monotonous life of her husband, and soon deserted his home for scenes of gayety. He sued for a divorce on the ground of desertion and abusive treatment, and afterward included the charge of adultery. After much show of defence, she withdrew her opposition, and the matter terminated in a hearing before Judge Ames, instead of a jury trial.

—Charles W. Mead, formerly General Superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, afterward Assistant General Superintendent of the Union Pacific, and at present President of the Omaha Smelting Works, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—Miss Nannie Drummond, of Chillicothe, Mo., has brought suit against the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad for $10,000, for damages sustained in an accident near Wheeling, on the 26th of December last.

—*Apropos* of Bancroft's displays on horseback in Berlin, of which correspondents write, the St. Louis *Republican* says:

Next to Bancroft's fondness for horseback is his penchant for flirtation, and this sprightly youth of 72 really thinks no damsel can resist his attentions. A good story is told of his weakness in this respect. He was promenading one evening on the veranda of the Ocean House at Newport with a gay New York belle, not yet out of her teens. In the course of conversation she asked for her companion by name, "Mr. Bancroft." "Now, really, my dear Miss C—," said the ancient beau, "you must not call me that,—call me *George*." At a convenient time, they returned to the drawing-room and mingled with the throng, when, to the amusement and horror of our Ambassador, the mischievous girl exclaimed, loud enough for the whole company to hear, "George, I have dropped my glove; please go and look for it." Bancroft went, but did not return.

—Laura Fair, it is announced, has so completely changed the current of public feeling which set in with her conviction, that she is now confident of acquittal in the approaching trial. She has given herself little care during the interim. The very comfortable fortune she had when convicted has been increased, by her own well-directed speculation, by more than $150,000; beside which, during her imprisonment, she has waged interminable and successful law-suits, and written a book or two.

—Isaac Van Voorhis, who built the first coal-boat ever boated on the Monongahela River, over 57 years ago, paid in his sixty-third annual subscription to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* on the 22d.

Examination of Applicants for Teachers' Certificates.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18, 1872.

After the 1st day of July, 1872, applicants for teachers' certificates must be examined in "the elements of the Natural Sciences, Physiology, and Laws of Health," in addition to the branches now required by law. In view of this important change, attention is invited to the following announcements:

1. School officers and teachers will receive from this office, in due season, such information and suggestions as will enable them to comply with and carry out the above-quoted requirement of the new school law. The information to be given will include a designation of the particular natural sciences in which an examination will be required; the kind and amount of knowledge that will be necessary in the case of each science so designated; and some of the sources from which such knowledge may be most readily obtained. In the meantime, all teachers who are not familiar with the rudiments of the natural sciences would do well to give immediate attention thereto.

2. Certificates heretofore issued are not affected by the new law. All valid certificates now held by teachers, and all that may be granted prior to the 30th day of June, will of course be and remain good and valid until the expiration of the respective periods for which they were issued, unless sooner revoked for legal cause.

NEWTON BATEMAN, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $8.60@8.85. Wheat firm; red, $1.71@1.73. Corn firm; 60c. Rye higher; 92@95c. Oats steady; 42@46c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and drooping at 13c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, a speculative demand, and prices higher; sales of city at $13.50 cash and contract unsettled at this rate. Lard an advance asked, but none established; steam at 8½c; kettle at 9c. Bulk meats excited and higher; shoulders and sides at 6c; now held at ½c higher; sales of clear sides at 7½c boxed. Bacon, an advance asked, but none established; shoulders, 5c; sides, 7@8½c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.10@4.45.

WHISKEY—Dull at 84c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady and 1@2c higher; extra, $1.87@1.87½; No. 1, $1.79; amber, $1.71@1.73. Corn steady; 60c. Oats in good demand, 40@41c.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

A Very Rich Assortment of

Household Furniture.

Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room, Kitchen, and Office Furniture. Elegant sideboards, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Mirrors, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets.

25 crates of White Granite, Rockingham, and Yellowware. 50 more celebrated makers Sewing Machines.

75 boxes, assorted Glassware.

At 12 o'clock, 1 7-octave Piano, cost $400.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27, at 12 1-2 o'clk.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, including No. 1 Wood Cook, cooking stove, with water back and pipe, refrigerator, crockery, and kitchen utensils, table linen, bedding, window shades, old and new carpets, feather beds, mattresses, and piano, at 870 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—HANDSOME PARlor suit, cookstove, 18 foot extension table, and other household goods and carpets, 175 Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD PARLOR SET, NEARLY new parlor carpet, at 327 West Madison-st., corner Centre-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ELEGANT MARBLE TOP Chamber set, 8 pieces; parlor set, 7 pieces; velvet carpet and Barstow cook stove, all as good as new. J. H. PIKE & CO., 731 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD goods, cheap. Everything neat and clean. 165 South Sangamon-st.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND carpets; also, other household goods of every description bought for cash. 1 J.-255 State-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will save money by applying to J. H. PIKE & CO'S Furniture, Auction and Commission House, 731 West Lake-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call or address G. W. PIKE & CO., 68 South Carpenter, corner West Madison-st. Furniture repaired; also packed for shipping.

WANTED—75 YARDS OF BODY BRUSSELS and 50 yards of ingrain carpeting; must be a good bargain. Apply at 11 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-st. J. B.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 8-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmill's and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 25 South Canal-st. NORTHROP, Agt.

BOILER FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE, ENtirely new, stationary safety boilers, one 15, two 12 or three 50-horse powers. Address GEORGE W. HUBBARD, Briggs House.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 18 AND 20 West Randolph-st. Manufacturers Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, foot of West Thirteenth-st., New York. Manufacturers all kinds of steam machinery. G. F. HAMILTON, Agent, 139 Wabash-av. Will remove May 1 to Central Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO FINE BOILERS, IN good order, 44 inches in diameter, 24 feet long, 2 flues, each 14 inches diameter. Northwestern Manfg. Company, 10 North Jefferson-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—STONE—I HAVE ON HAND A stock of the celebrated Cayuga Lake flagging stone, for sidewalks, vaults, cellar floors, roof-coping, &c., &c. Call at corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., or address 260 State-st. J. C. BURKE.

FOR SALE—200 M CHICAGO BRICK AT $12.25; 200 M full sized, hard burned brick at $13. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LARGE LOT OF BANK sand; also lot of stone, suitable for concrete work, on Mather, corner of Polk and Desplaines-sts. A. B. ANDREWS & CO.

PROPOSALS WANTED—WE HAVE 4,000,000 OF brick to be transported by lake from St. Joseph, Mich., to Chicago. For particulars, address at once, W. G. ALEXANDER & CO., Steam Brick Works, St. Joseph, Mich.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST TWO REPRESENTATIONS OF
PERIL!
With the peerless
PHILLIS GLOVER as Laura Hayden, also as Jenny Lind,
In the Operatic Farce of that name, THIS SATURDAY NIGHT AND MATINEE.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Saturday, April 27.
LAST NIGHT AND LAST MATINEE.
Black Crook!
Black Crook!
Monday—PERCY ROSELLE, THE BOY DETECTIVE.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Will be closed for stage repairs. Will open Monday, April 29, with
JOHN DILLON & IRWIN COMBINATION
In the Comedy called
SATAN IN PARIS!
AND
SEEING DILLON.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
For this week only, HARRIGAN and HART in the LITTLE FRAUD. BLACK CROOK! BLACK CROOK!
Monday evening, April 29, first appearance of the great German delineator, D. L. MORRIS. First appearance of the great sensational, grotesque, and eloquent song and dance artist, CHAS. WALTERS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
The Management
Begs to announce that this Theatre will close for repairs and redecoration, on Wednesday, May 1, and reopen the summer season on Monday, May 6, with the
Wyndham Comedy Co.

MARTINE'S HALL.
PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
THE EMINENT
PHRENOLOGIST,
Will deliver a FREE LECTURE, the first of a brief course, at Martine's, MONDAY evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject:
"Phrenology & the Laws of Health."
Public examinations at the close of the lecture. Private delineations of character at the Sherman House, after the 29th, for a brief season. Consult Prof. Fowler as to your character, best business, matrimony, and the special education of your children. Reduced prices to clubs and families. Announcement of further lectures hereafter.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
By ELISON & FOSTER, at their Salesroom, 148 Michigan-av., of NEW and SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Crockery, &c., &c.; also, 50 Sets Single Buggy Harness,
At Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, April 27, at 9½ o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

250 Cases Glassware at Auction,
on Saturday morning, April 27, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, 148 Michigan-av. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

169 Wabash-av.
Frame Building
AT AUCTION,
On this SATURDAY morning, April 27, at 12 o'clock. Sale to take place on the premises.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

Genteel Furniture
AT AUCTION,
No. 529 Wabash-av.
We shall sell without reserve, on MONDAY MORNING, April 29, the entire household effects of No. 529 Wabash-av. This is a rare chance for parties desiring to commence housekeeping.
Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Mirrors, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Glassware, Crockery, Silver-plated Ware, Bedding, Table Linen, Gas Fixtures, etc., etc.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc.,
AT AUCTION.
The stock of SMITH & FLAGG, bankrupts, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY MORNING, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at C. D. Warren & Co.'s Stables, corner Twenty-fifth and State-sts., consisting of:
1 Clarence, in good order; 1 Landau, in good order.
1 six-seated Phaeton; 1 four-seated Phaeton.
1 two seated Phaeton; 1 basket Phaeton.
12 Top Buggies, all in good order.
1 Coal Carriage, 1 Sulky; 20 Single Buggy Harness.
5 pair Splendid Carriage Horses.
1 elegant saddle and Buggy Horse.
20 good single Horses.
Terms of sale cash. By order of
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
This property is offered at private sale to day of auction.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
221 and 223 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge-court.
1441 INDIANA-AV.,
Bet. Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.,
Saturday, April 27,
AT TEN O'CLOCK.
This will be the only sale on that day, and the goods to be sold consist of
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Lounges, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Refrigerator, &c., &c.
Prairie-av. buses, and Indiana-av. cars, run near the house.
1441 Indiana-av.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now permanently located
NOS. 55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

Pair Mares, Family Carriages, Buggy, Democrat Wagon, Double and Single Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday Morning, April 27,
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock,
At Barn, south side of Twenty-sixth-st.,
Between Michigan and Indiana-avs.
A pair of first-rate Mares, sound and gentle every way.
One six-seat Carriage, nearly new; has not been used twenty times; cost $1,600 two weeks before the fire.
One four-seat Phaeton, in first-rate order, with pole and shafts.
One Coat & TenBroeck's two-seat Phaeton, with pole and shafts; cost $—.
One Democrat Wagon, built to order, and cost $—.
Double and single Harness, of Hill's (of Concord, N. H.) make, Robes, Blankets, Bells, Saddle, &c.
ALSO, TWO GOOD COWS.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Saturday Morning, April 27,
On Twenty-sixth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.,
We shall sell the following property, belonging to a private gentleman:
1 Two-seat Carriage,
Double square-box Wagon, Democrat Wagon, Double and Single Harness, Single Cutter, good Top Buggy, 1 white Horse, 1 black Mare, a nice Cow. They can be seen until morning of sale, at 1014 Michigan-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE WEST SIDE
Regular Saturday Sale.
Household Goods,
CARPETS,
New Furniture, Show Cases, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, with the usual variety of merchandise wanted by the people,
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, April 27, at 9 1-2 a.m.,
At the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Large Auction Sale
OF
$350,000
WORTH OF
Choice Improved
CITY PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell without reserve or limitation, for J. C. McCORD and E. P. HENSHAW, on
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29,
On the grounds, corner of Vincennes-av. and Thirty-eighth-sts.,
50 Marble-Front and Milwaukee Brick 2-Story and Basement Houses and Lots,
Situated on Vincennes-av., Johnson-place, Langley-av., and Thirty-eighth-st. These houses are all first-class in every respect; have eleven rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, sewerage, furnace-pipes, speaking-tubes; in fact, all modern improvements, and will positively be sold for what they will bring on the following
EXTRAORDINARY EASY TERMS: $500 to $1,000 down, balance monthly, quarterly, or annually.
The houses are located in one of the most desirable neighborhoods, convenient to schools, churches, street and steam cars. No better opportunity will ever be offered to secure a home at your own price on such easy terms.
Plats of the property, and full information in regard to terms, given on the day of sale.
A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Illinois Central R. R. Depot at 10:30 a. m., returning at 4:30 p.m. Busses and street cars at all hours.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NO. 517 WABASH-AV.
ELEGANT
Rosewood Furniture,
Velvet and Body Brussels and other Carpets.
Steinway Piano Forte,
Oil Paintings, several very rare,
Gas Fixtures, etc.,
At AUCTION on MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 517 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

186 PEORIA-ST.
Genteel Furniture, Gluid Piano, Carpets, etc.,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 186 South Peoria-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

481 WEST MADISON-ST.
Genteel Furniture, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, etc.,
At AUCTION, on MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 481 West Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

420 WABASH-AV.
HANDSOME FURNITURE
At AUCTION, on TUESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 420 Wabash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday Afternoon, April 30,
Sale commencing at 3 o'clock,
At Our Red Front Auction House,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Lot 24 in Green's South Branch Addition to Chicago, 100x234 feet, being one of the 100 foot slips docked ready for use in the lumber district. TERMS, ALL CASH.
Lots 10 and 11, in Block 3, Ashland's Second Addition, being 48 feet front by 125 feet deep, east front on Wood-st., between Monroe and Adams. TERMS, ALL CASH.
Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block 2, of Hill's Subdivision of the north 15 acres of the east ½ of southeast ¼ of Section 32, Town 39, North Range 14. ALL CASH. Also, lots 40 and 41, Phillips' Subdivision of southwest ¼ Section 31, Town 38, Range 14 (Hyde Park). ALL CASH.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.
A Choice Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
ON THIRD FLOOR,
On WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Straw Goods, etc.
ALSO
A Retail Dry Goods Stock,
ON SECOND FLOOR.
On THURSDAY MORNING, May 2, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.
OUR REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND HAND
Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods,
Also a large line of OFFICE DESKS, on Saturday, April 27, at 10 a. m., at our salesroom, 44 STATE-ST.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
Elegant Chamber Sets,
Beautiful Parlor Sets,
New and Second-hand Carpets,
Splendid Office Desks,
First-class Extension Tables,
Spring Beds, Mattresses,
Lot of Store Fixtures, Show Case, and a lot of Platedware,
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock,
44 STATE-ST.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Legions attest to the superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Many, Many Years—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

Catarrh, sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, are but links in the same great chain. The only security against consumption is the prompt use of Durno's Catarrh Snuff. It has proved a safe remedy for all these.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will positively be drawn May 25th. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. Martinez & Co., Agents, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post Office, New York.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Rainbow Hair Dyes.—All the Colors of the rainbow are sometimes given to the hair by the mineral pigments sold as dyes. On the other hand, Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye, evolves the most resplendent dark browns and exquisite blacks. It never disappoints, and is the cheapest dye in the market.

The Use of Madame Porter's Cough Balsam for the past thirty years, has given proof to the world of its efficacy in curing pulmonary complaints, and is beyond any remedy hitherto known to mankind. As time makes these facts wider and better known, the Balsam becomes a staple necessity among all classes. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PROPERTY owners—We are doing an extensive business in property bordering on the fire limits, amongst mechanics and laborers. Cheap lots are wanted. Parties having property beyond the fire limits which they are desirous to place in market at a fair price, will do well to entrust us with the sale of the same. Best of references given. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM $4,000 to $6,000, in exchange for inside vacant lots, cash, and purchase money mortgage. Address M. H. MORRIS, or call at Hardware Store, 47 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT A PLACE in the country for the summer months; must be near a lake or river. Address Capt. J. L. REED, Nos. 195 and 197 Lake-st., new building.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER WHO WILL pay all cash down. A cottage and lot on the South or West Side, in a good neighborhood. Or will take a corner lot vacant, which is now, or will make a business corner; on West North or South Side. Will pay all cash, and will expect to buy at a bargain. Owners, send me your descriptions at once. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE AND LOT WORTH $6,000 to $8,000 for which I can give about $2,000 cash and balance in choice Norwood Park lots. Address C. H. WENTON, 822 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—PROPERTY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT for customers. Parties wishing to sell will find buyers by leaving their property with us. Room 1, No. 187 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

WANTED—LOT, OR COTTAGE AND LOT. Part pay in horses, harness, or wagons, all new. Inquire in barn, rear of 604 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARM OF 80 ACRES best of buildings, choice fruit, &c., near depot, 25 miles from Chicago. WHIPPLE & MERRELL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, parlor, bed-room and closet, with use of bath-room; also one furnished room, at 740 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in the new Carpenter Block. Apply at 344 West Washington-st. Day board in block.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO FURNISHED front rooms in a new house, suitable for two persons. Inquire at 196 North May-st., near Indiana.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, FRONT PARLOR, furnished or unfurnished, gas; Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st. Address for particulars, O 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF A BRICK COTTAGE fitted up in good shape for a small family. Apply first house north of Diversey-st., on North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, 5 APARTMENTS, bath, &c., from May 1st, for 4, 6, or 12 months, at $40 a month; splendid location. Apply at the house, 162 South Leavitt-st., corner of Jackson and Leavitt.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 PLEASANT ROOMS, PARTLY furnished. Requires some rent advanced, or sale of a little furniture. WEBSTER, 836 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AND TWO CLOSETS. Water on the floor. 362 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—IN A COTTAGE 349 WEST Twelfth-st., 4 rooms for a small family.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED SUITE OF rooms without board, at 56 Douglas-place, with privilege of bath-room and water-closet. Very convenient to steam and street cars and good boarding places. Will not be rented for housekeeping.

TO RENT—BRICK BASEMENT OF COTTAGE No. 78 South Lincoln-st., to a small family. Responsible tenants wanted. Inquire in basement, or will rent upper part of cottage.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO one or two gentlemen, $25 per month. 198 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with gas and care, in brick block 190 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—PARLOR AND BED-ROOM SUITABLE for man and wife. 585 Washington-av.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF VERY PLEASANT rooms, on Twenty-ninth-st., near Prairie-av. Bath-room, gas, &c. Address P 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS AND BED-ROOM; also suite of rooms on second floor, at No. 47 Thirty-second-st.; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen on first floor at double brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM AND SINGLE one at 25 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT THE 10TH OF MAY, on State-st., near Thirteenth-st., 3 large well furnished rooms; 3 large front rooms, suitable for men and their wives, price from $15 to $30 per month; first-class day board can be had in the house. For particulars, address Capt. J. M. BAYLEY, 219 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, at 182 Twenty-third-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Call between 5 and 7 p. m., till May 1.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., east of Halsted, in good brick house for offices or sleeping-rooms. One room furnished for sleeping room. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—An elegant first floor. Possession immediately. Apply at 802 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT HYDE PARK, THREE VERY pleasant rooms, fronting lake, to satisfactory parties desiring to board at hotel next block. Inquire of J. C. YOUNG, 481 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING-ROOMS OVER DRUG store 218 Cottage Grove-av., corner South Park-av.; good point for a physician. Apply at 372 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at 678 Wabash-av., corner Fourteenth-st.; one fine room with alcove. Thompson and Wright's Restaurants car by.

TO RENT—4 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, UP stairs, near Union Park, to man and wife only. Apply to J. N. CUTLER, 55 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES, ONE 5-barrel ice box, counter and saloon fixtures, 318 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY EDGAR SANDERS, TREES, plants, and flowers, at the Lake View Gardens plants at 85 West Lake-st. Catalogues gratis.

FOR SALE—PETER WRIGHT IMPORTED blacksmith anvils, 12 cents per pound, retail. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTER AND SHELVING, suitable for hardware or grocery store; and horse and wagon. Call at 186 West Lake-st., corner of Halsted.

FOR SALE—A $30 ORDER, TO APPLY ON THE purchase of one Finkle & Lyon Victor sewing machine, for $25 cash. Address or call on W. H. STOELKER, 265 Fulton-st., down stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ABOUT 175 FEET OF iron fence, with capping, front of the old Marine Hospital, good as new. Inquire at 349 Ohio-st. G. WEBSTER.

FOR SALE—75 FEET OF COUNTERS AND shelving, three show cases, gas fixtures, awning and stove, cheap. Address S 12, West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME 12-FOOT COUNTERS. 17 Smith-st., between Madison and Monroe, near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH 6 ROOMS; TO BE moved at once; corner of Twenty-ninth-st. and Burnside, southwest corner; $1,300. J. S. GOULD, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1,500 TONS T RAIL, 52 TO 60 LBS., August delivery, if applied for at once. Western delivery. PORTER & STENTON, 31 West Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED AT ONCE, A 7-room cottage, first-class, corner Burnside and Twenty-ninth-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEARLY new billiard tables, elegant counter, and fixtures of a sample room, and will put in some cash for a good lot. THOMAS PETERSON, 606 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents. We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Agents who find that "Books go slow," will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 12 days, 75 in 3 days, and 100 in 8 days. Large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 139 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $15 A DAY MADE with Prof. JONES' Ink Eraser. Will remove all kinds of ink, including blue. 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$16 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex; men can get a good thing that pays big by calling soon; samples sent free. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FARMERS PREFERRED—Liberal compensation given. See RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av., Chicago, Ill. This beats all the chances.

AGENTS WANTED—4 GOOD CANVASSERS to sell the Monitor Post Office, Bankers' and Shippers' Guide. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 149 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE HUNDRED AGENTS wanted at once for Cram's new improved Republic and World Map, "The New Northwest." New series of sectional State maps, fine religious charts, lithographs, steel engravings, photographs, &c. Large profits to agents. Send for new circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 86 West Lake-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 149 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and work given when desired. Open till 8 o'clock p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, REAL Estate Dealers, 511 Wabash-av. DESIRABLE RESIDENCES.

INDIANA-AV., near Thirty-second-st., east front, 24x166, and 2-story frame on brick foundation, $7,500.

INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-fifth-st., east front, 24x166, 2-story frame house, $5,000.

SOUTH PARK-AV., corner Thirtieth-st., lot 50x150, and good house, $10,000.

OAKLAND, very fine residence and choice location, per water, and fine improvements, $30,000, near horse and steam cars.

STATE-ST., 2-story frame house and lot, 25x160, dwelling above and store below, $6,000.

HYDE PARK, large house and lot, 75x150, near depot, on principal street, $10,000.

MICHIGAN-AV., two large residences, east front, one marble front, and the other brick, with choice surroundings, $30,000 and $35,000.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Ellis-av., 2d door south of Brook-st., with ground. Information given at any time on the premises, or at the office of J. F. BONFIELD, 40 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 150 Loomis-st.; house well built and furnished; will be sold with or without furniture. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE, SEVERAL brick houses of 10 rooms each, on very easy terms; $6,000. If not sold soon they will be rented at $60. GEO. F. HARDING, A. J. SAWYER, 151 Monroe-st., third floor.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, FRONTING BOULEVARD, State-st. and Wabash-av., will be sold on easy terms.

10 acres, within the city limits, on very easy terms. Will subdivide to pay large profits.

A very choice block on Michigan-av. The cheapest property offered. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A VERY FINE brick house, elegantly finished throughout, with mirrors, gas fixtures, etc., and all modern improvements; good barn; in one of the most desirable locations on this fashionable thoroughfare. For particulars inquire of FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—A LARGE LIST OF property in South and West Divisions. Also, cheap houses, on easy payments or long time, with but small cash payments. The purchaser will improve. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 100X125, $200. Cass and Indiana-sts., northeast corner, $200. Illinois-st., between Rush and Cass, 50 feet, south front, $200. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 688 WEST FULTON-ST., TWO story frame house, 10 rooms, lot 25x125; price, $6,000. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, and lot, No. 105 Centre-av.; house has 12 or 14 rooms, all modern improvements; will be sold cheap. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF Twenty-second-st., brick house, 9 or 10 rooms, hot and cold water; lot 25x150; good frame barn. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE LOTS near Central Park, 4 blocks from Madison-st. cars, $700; 1-3 down. This property is offered only for a few days at present prices. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 511 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A 2-STORY HOUSE, NO. 936 Indiana-av., east front, brick basement, 11 rooms; all modern improvements, with furnace, gas-fixtures, window and door screens, with rubber mouldings around both, with copper boiler, &c., with barn, and lot 25x170; now vacant, and immediate possession given. May be examined between 10 and 12, or from 2 to 4, when further information will be given. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 683 HUBBARD-ST., 7 rooms, pantry, woodshed, &c., with 5 years' lease of lot, at $40 per year; will be sold at a bargain; possession given May 1. Apply to C. P. COGGESHALL, 24 West Washington-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 25x120 feet, on Larrabee-st., near Belden-av. Two-story and basement house on Ohio, near Clark-st., with lease of lot. SCHRADER BROS., 73 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$300 AND $400—LOTS OUTSIDE OF fire limits, on Milwaukee and Wilmot-avs. You can pay for them by saving $3 a week. Small payment down. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT COTTAGE WITH LOT and barn, 153 Shurtleff-av., third door south of Thirtieth-st.; east front; $3,000; easy terms; rents for 20 per cent on that sum. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT house on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st., east front, $14,000, $3,500 cash, balance running 12 years, semi-annual payments, 5 and 9 per cent. J. H. ROSS, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., two desirable houses, two-story and basement, lot 25x180, cheap. HULBURD & CO., 56 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHARMING LITTLE RESIDENCE, with barn and complete, at $10,000. Examine this; it will please you. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 608 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW COTTAGE HOUSE and lot on Burnside-st., near Thirty-first-st.; part cash and balance on easy terms. Apply to M. P. LASSEN, 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, 258 Burnside-st., and cottage with lot, north of Lincoln Park. Also, lots near Kenwood, Warren-av., Quinn-st., and business lot on Canal-st., on all time, if improved. Inquire of the owner at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW COTTAGES and lots pleasantly located near Robey and Polk sts. Take water in the houses; terms reasonable. C. H. WHITTLESEY, 224 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SHURTLEFF-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. Price, $2,500. Part cash, balance long time. Apply at Exchange Bank, 238 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—686 BURNSIDE-ST., WILL BE SOLD for $3,600, on easy terms, if sold before May 1. Inquire of the owner, at 800 State-st., from 10 to 1. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, barn, and lot 50x175; east front on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x175 FEET, NORTHEAST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. 100x175 feet, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100x144 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st. 50x175 feet, southwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY WOOD HOUSE OF 8 rooms, pantry, and clothes-presses, good neighborhood, 3 blocks from Union Park, on leased ground, 5 years to run, at a low rent. For further information apply on premises, 559 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.—100 OR 200 FEET on Adams-st., northeast corner of Winchester. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—three nice new cottages, containing six rooms each, beside closets, etc., with lots 25x125 feet each, on Twenty-eighth-st., between Butler and Hanover-sts. cheap. Terms, $300 cash, balance on monthly payments of $25 each, with 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGES and lots, on monthly payments, near corner of Hubbard-st. and Western-av. Water in houses. Ready for occupancy May 1. Apply before 9 a. m., or between 1 and 2 or 6 and 7:30 p. m. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 Park-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE TWO-story house, with 9 years' lease of lot, on Peoria-st., near Washington. House contains 10 rooms, besides closets, laundry and furnace room, and has modern improvements; lot 25x125. Ground rent low. Inquire of C. E. HOLMES, corner Clinton and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM DWELLING, AND LEASE of lot. Very desirable. Call at 362 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—INSIDE BOULEVARD, 2½ ACRES, well located, at low price for cash. I want money very much. Address H 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., near Great Eastern Railroad Station, at the highest and best price it will bring in ten days; make an offer; it must be sold. GEORGE H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BRICK HOUSE, 25X63, No. 141 Ellis-av., lot 25x170, well worth the attention of any one able to pay for a home; $15,000. WM. GARNETT, 668 State-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—VALUABLE LEASE for 99 years, without revaluations, 33 feet north of Randolph-st., east front, 33x44 feet. The best opportunity of the kind in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHEAST corner Forty-eighth-st., 200x161 feet. Will be sold below the market if taken to-day. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—ARMITAGE ROAD—10 ACRES IN southwest corner of northwest ¼ Section 25, corner Armitage road and Austin-av., at a bargain, for a few days. An extraordinary chance for a sure and safe and profitable investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—25X125 ON WESTERN-AV., JUST outside of the fire-limits, at $60 per foot. Apply at 187 East Madison, Room 1. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON CAMPBELL Park, only 2½ miles from the Court House, $1,250 each, on long time and easy terms. Apply at 187 East Madison, Room 1. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 291 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Wabash-av.; 9 rooms, modern improvements, with carpets and gas fixtures. Easy payments. Apply to C. C. AUSTIN, Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$500—8-ROOM COTTAGE, 2 YEARS' ground lease, on Madison-st., at Union Park; $1,800, 11 room 2-story dwelling on Peoria and Van Buren-sts. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST COTTAGE on the South Side, two blocks from Cottage Grove cars. By W. W. WATSON, Jr., 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—244 Carroll-st., near Loomis-st. and Union Park, frame house, 8 rooms, with good lot. Look at it and make an offer; the first respectable offer will get it; now vacant. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES AND LOTS, $2,000 each, and one 2-story house and lot, $4,000; all near street cars. Very easy payments, but must be sold. D. W. ELDRED, 44 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS BRICK residences, 12 rooms each, marble mantels, bath-room, hot and cold water, with brick barns in rear; lot 30x120 feet each; east front on Senate-av.; convenient to street-cars, schools, and churches. Very cheap, and on easy terms. F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—125 EAST ADAMS-ST.—A 1-STORY frame house, with lease, and fixtures suitable for a saloon. A great bargain. Call and see owner, JOHN GURDECKER.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS OUTSIDE OF FIRE limits, but convenient to street cars, schools and churches; price, $450 to $1,200, on easy terms of payment. Special inducements to parties who will build good houses. F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT $10,000—THE CHARMING two-story and basement residence, with all modern improvements, including barn, at No. 1395 Wabash-av. Examine immediately if you want it. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 608 Fulton-st., at 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND LEASE of ground for years. This is one of the best locations for a lager-beer saloon or sample room in Chicago. The building will rent for $150 per month. Inquire of H. DEAL, 137 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 389 State-st.:

Three-story and basement brick house, Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av.; complete; only $16,500.

Two-story and basement brick; lot 25x200; Langley-st., near Ellis Park; very cheap, $10,500.

Two-story frame, with lot, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; very cheap, $6,500.

Two-story frame, with lot, Warren-av., near Western-av.; great bargain at $3,600.

Lots in all parts of the city, all sorts, sizes, and prices to suit all.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER lot 50 by 125 feet, with two frame dwellings, houses, southeast corner of Madison and Robey-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE—50 FEET front on Cottage Grove-av., near Egan-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEAR COTTON MANUFACTORY, 50 acres on Egan-av., near new cotton factory, proposed car shops, etc. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—400 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., FINE brick house, and lot, 24x170, near Union Park, at a bargain, if taken soon.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER ON NORTH Dearborn-st., for a few days, by MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—355 FEET front on the North Branch, 250 feet deep with the same front on Clybourne-place at the low price of $75 per front foot. Terms reasonable. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100X100 ON PRICE-ST., CORNER Michigan. Good location for commission storehouse. Terms easy. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL COTTAGES, NOS. 43 and 45 South Desplaines-st.; to be removed May 1. Apply to C. B. MEYER, Cashier Prairie State Loan and Trust Co.

FOR SALE—HOUSE BY JAMES WELCH, house mover, 220 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE WITH east front, 50 feet, No. 1290 Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. House has 12 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and every convenience in both house and barn. Furnished or unfurnished; a bargain; terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to F. C. RUSSELL, No. 130 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON ROBEY-ST., east front, between Monroe and Adams-sts., two story frame house, 11 rooms, good barn, gas, water and sewer all in good order. Lot 50x150 to alley. Will sell with or without furniture. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, 108 Robey-st., of the owner, or A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 80x170, BETWEEN Congress and Harrison-sts.; best business site on the avenue. Price reasonable, terms easy.

Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st., 25x181, to alley, at $50 per foot, for five days.

South Park-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 200 feet, east front. Price low, easy terms. JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND barn 1092 Wabash-av.; long lease of lot. Inquire of the owner, 345 South Park-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 1475 Prairie-av. Will not rent unless parties buy furniture, which is new. Apply at house.

FOR SALE—EAST JACKSON-ST. PROPERTY, known as Old Trinity Church. Lot 71x150, but surrounded on all sides by streets and alleys, adjoining the Gardner hotel, and opposite the new Matteson House, suitable for a livery stable, wholesale trade, etc. Price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EAST MADISON-ST., 30 OR 60 FEET south front on East Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK, DREXEL-AV., 5 acres of Drexel-av. and Forty-fourth-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., EAST OF LINCOLN, lot 50x127, south front. J. H. KEELER, 252 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST RESIDENCE lot on Michigan-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 50x182. J. H. KEELER, 252 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE FIVE ROOMS, WITH water in the house, and lot 25x150, near the corner of May and Harrison-sts., only $2,500, immediate possession. The lot alone is worth the money. J. H. KEELER, 252 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN WISNER'S Milwaukee-av. Addition, $250; business lots, $400. First payment, $50 and $100, balance in payments to suit you. We take you free of expense to see these lots. Call at 128 West Madison-st. Office open evenings. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS, EACH 25x125 FEET ON Wentworth, Atlantic, Baltic avs.; 47 lots near Rock Island car shops. Very easy terms to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS; 5 LOTS each 25x125 feet, southwest corner of Oakley and Kinzie-sts.

4 lots, each 25x125 feet, northeast corner of Davis and Kinzie sts.

18 lots, each 25x131 feet, southeast corner of Kinzie and Ogleby-sts. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST. CORNER. The best corner for sale on the street. Terms easy.

Whitney-st., running through to Oak-st. (near Dearborn), 25 or 50 feet front; very cheap.

Superior-st., near Rush-st., 25 or 50 feet, south front. J. D. HARVEY, 361 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED in 48 lots, $3,500; 3 acres and 1 acre near Cornell, cheap. Good bargains on Wabash and Michigan-avs., and State-st. WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—14-ROOM BRICK, near Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., $8,500. Prairie-av., cottage and lot, only $4,500. Wabash-av., frame and house, $5,000. Alexander-st., house and lot and barn, $3,000. Sangamon-st., near Madison, house and lot, only $5,000. Drexel Boulevard, cottage and 50 feet, only $4,700. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES AND JUST outside the fire limits:

100 ft on Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.

200 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-second-st.

500 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.

100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st.

50 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.

50 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-sixth-st.

100 ft on Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.

100 ft on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.

40 ft on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

The above property is all very desirable, and can be bought cheaper now than it ever can be again. GEO. A. EMERY, 457 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHACE & ABELL, REAL Estate office, 326 Wabash-av.:

We offer a desirable list of improved and unimproved property in city and country; also, farm property. We have one good fruit farm within 25 miles of the city.

We offer property on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, near Reform School Station.

Near Kenwood.

Near Hyde Park.

Near South Park.

Near Woodlawn.

Near Parkside.

Near Cornell or Grand Crossing.

Acre property in

Sec. 26, 38, 14.

Sec. [illegible]

Sec. 5, 37, 14.

Sec. 3, 37, 14.

Sec. 26, 37, 14.

Sec. 35, 37, 14.

Sec. 34, 37, 14.

210 acres adjoining Lake Forest, on the South.

3 houses on West Monroe-st., offered on monthly payments.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW MORE COTTAGES and houses in Evanston, North Evanston, and one in Glencoe, of from 5 to 8 rooms, on good lots of 50x200 feet. Prices from $1,700 to $3,500; ¼ cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. I have, also, a large number of lots in the three towns, which I will sell at low figures on the same terms, and from parties who will build I will require no payment on the lots for five years. Call at Room 13, 34 South Canal-st., just north of the Washington-st. tunnel. Don't make a mistake and go to some other place unless you want to pay commissions. I advertise only my own property; I have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. Or I will lease house of from 5 to 8 rooms at from $20 to $30 per month for two years paid in advance, and give the party leasing the privilege of purchasing within that time at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE ONE WEEK TO SELL THE most complete and cheapest residence property in Cook County. 5 acres of ground, finely improved. It is located in Hyde Park, can be reached in 15 minutes by steam, and much quicker by steam. It is worth $50,000, but if bought at once, will be sold very low. If desired, it can be purchased beautifully furnished and occupancy given at once, as the owner's family is about leaving the city. For full particulars apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR OF THE FINEST LOTS IN Evanston, 50x153—2 lots at $38 and 2 at $40 per foot. This property is beautifully situated on the ridge in an oak grove, within three minutes walk of depot. Call at 12 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT LAKE FOREST—A large house with elegant grounds, plenty of fruit and fine garden, large stable, located in the centre of the city, two minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to SIMON B. WILLIAMS, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE—$250, NO PAYMENT DOWN—boulevard lots and others, 2 blocks from Maplewood depot. Fare, 6 cents; accessible also by street cars and omnibus. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS, NEAR ENGLEWOOD, at a very low price; also, cheap lot on Oakley-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 181 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, ON THE GALENA Division of the N. W. R. R., 10 miles from Chicago depot, a new 2-story house, substantially and honestly built, with lot 75x125 ft.; price, $4,000, on easy terms. More ground can be had if desired. Inquire of J. H. BULBURD, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE AND large lot in Lake View, on Halsted-st., near Diversey-st. J. V. LEMOYNE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, situated in Lake View, one-half mile north of Lincoln Park, and near Lake Shore drive; house 40x38 feet, with rear addition, containing large rooms, with every convenience, fine large barn, ice-house, &c.; lot 175x200 feet. Apply to R. G. CHASE, of Chase Bros., 299 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN IRVING Park Addition for $2,000 each, small cash payment down, balance on long and convenient time. Houses new, and containing each 7 rooms in Gothic, with conveniences; better than renting; location healthy, attractive and cheerful, schools and churches abound; this suburb is improving rapidly; buildings all elegant; car fare only 7 cents; time 20 minutes; only two of these houses left, balance all sold. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS FOR RESIDENCES.

Two lots, 50x150, at Woodlawn, near station, $35.

100x124 at Hyde Park, near depot, at $45 per foot.

175x150 on Oak-st., Hyde Park, at $50 per foot.

Four lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Stewart-av.

24x100 on Thirtieth-st., near Wabash-av.

Fifty lots in Johnson & Lee's Subdivision, near Twenty-second-st. and Centre-av.

100x150 on Jefferson-st., near Fiftieth, east front.

25x175, east front, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at $85 per foot.

ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 2 HANDSOME and thoroughly-built cottages, near depot and schools, 7 rooms each, twelve trains each way daily; fare 50 cts. FULBURD & CO., offices at Englewood, and 56 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN IRVING PARK ADDITION, $250 each only; small cash payments; terms very easy. The situation is high and beautiful, convenient facilities for getting to and from the city every few hours. The place abounds in schools and churches. The improvements all elegant, and rapidly developing; several new buildings erecting. The grounds already ornamented with trees and sidewalks. Car fare 7 cents; time, 20 minutes. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—FIVE BLOCKS OF 6 2-3 acres on Eighty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., near Cornell Watch Manufactory; part of purchase money can remain 5 years, rare chance for investment at time perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE NEW FRAME HOUSE OF 8 rooms, with large lot, 10 miles from Court House, at only $4,800 on easy terms. GEORGE H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC—I WILL SELL or exchange my summer residence for Chicago property. The location is the finest in the West, and very few grounds are more highly cultivated; surroundings, beautiful; 3 feet of fine gravel beach on Lake LaBelle. House furnished and ready for occupancy. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE—I OFFER my residence at Lake Forest. House is brick, with modern improvements, marble mantels, set wash basins, furnace, large closets, plenty of cellar, and attic, well built and in good order; good well, large cisterns. Grounds over 5 acres, well improved, with gravel drives and walks handsomely graded; garden under a high state of cultivation, strawberries and other small fruits in bearing, orchard well started and thriving. House furnished and ready. E. L. CANFIELD, 120 East Madison.

FOR SALE—NORMAL SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, choice lots on monthly payments. Although we have fired no big guns, the number of people who persist in buying our lots in the face of the "great advantages" offered by other localities, is quite marvelous. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., NO. 376 State-st.:

The finest house on Drexel-av., (for two years or longer), a two-story house, new, well and cistern water, wire screens on doors and windows, handy to Illinois Central and dummy cars; large lot with the house; will rent, furnished, for $100 per month, or will sell the furniture at an appraisal and will rent the house to same party for $60 per month.

On Twenty-sixth-st., two-story house and basement, 10 rooms, partly furnished; $100 per month.

666 Wabash-av., to rent for business; $1,800 per year.

The stores, Nos. 382 and 383 State-st. Also offices, rooms and lofts over the stores, all conveniently situated.

TO RENT—HOUSES—D. COLE & SON, REAL Estate Dealers and House Renting Agents, 183 West Madison-st., have several good 10 and 12 room houses left, a few 6 and 7 room cottages, 8 or 10 suites of 5 rooms each over stores, and 8 or 10 well furnished houses in good locations. Recollect the time is short, and as we have been holding these few back for select customers, do not delay, or you will loose a golden opportunity. Parties having leased their premises and want collections attended to, will please leave them with us, and we will guarantee prompt remittances or no charge.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS IN BEST of order, furnace, gas fixtures, etc., No. 2 Rubhard-court, suitable for private dwelling or for boarding-house. For particulars, inquire at Brinks' City Express, 57 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO 2-STORY WITH BASEMENT brick houses fronting on Ellis Park; all modern improvements; also, stables. Large basement under store 376 State-st. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—2 TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings, 68 and 70 Thirteenth-st.; also, store 657 State-st. Apply to P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—AT OCONOMOWOC, FOR THE SUMMER, a well furnished house on Lake La Belle, within 10 minutes of the depot or market; no pleasanter place in the northwest; terms moderate. GEO. W. FAY, Oconomowoc, or H. H. Shufeldt, 144 Fulton-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—9-ROOM HOUSE ON North Paulina-st., from May 1; gas, marble mantels, and other improvements. Inquire at No. 111 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 WEST Madison-st.: Suite of 6 rooms, suitable for housekeeping; gas, water, and water closets.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 781 MICHIGAN-AV., north of Twenty-second-st. Apply at MANDEL BROTHERS, 122 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, ON Vernon-av., of 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, in full view of boulevard. House and furniture new. Will rent for one year from the 1st of next May at no less than $150 per month. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—2 HOUSES, AND A SMALL QUANTITY of furniture for sale. 98 and 100 Lake-av. GEORGE IRISH.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE to a private family only. Modern improvements. Apply at 1265 Prairie-av. Best references required.

TO RENT—MAY 1ST, A CHARMING MARBLE front residence on Wabash-av.; entirely new, can't be excelled in Chicago. Price $2,000. Drop me a line, and I will come and see you. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 608 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—MAY 1ST, RESIDENCE 46 WARREN-av., price $800. Residence 1335 Wabash-av.; price $1,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 608 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—24 WARPANSEH-AV., 9 ROOMS, $50 per month.

95 South Hoyne-st., 7 rooms, $50 per month.

152 North May-st., 5 rooms, $30 per month.

92 South Clinton-st., a basement, $25 per month.

Store on State-st., near Monroe-st., new brick 4-story and basement. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 59 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT—NO. 1285 Indiana-av., a two-story house, with 10 rooms, and all modern improvements. For particulars, apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—THE LOWER TENEMENT OF house No. 714 Larrabee-st., in good order and fine location. Inquire of owner at the bank, 134 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS—A NICELY furnished house on Prairie-av., to a private family only. Terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO years, a two-story and basement brick house, in good order; modern improvements, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 HOUSES AND LOTS, NORTHEAST corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.; also, marble front house on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., and a finely furnished house on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; also, large house on Lake-av., near city limits. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—GOOD 2-STORY FRAME COTTAGE on Walnut-st., $60 per month. One on North Wood, $50 per month; 10 rooms each. GAUBERT & GROSS, 110 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 408 WEST Polk-st., near corner Centre-av., $30 per month.

TO RENT—2 HOUSES ON THE CORNER OF North Dearborn and Huron-st., 10 rooms in each. Inquire at 176 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the upper floor of a first class cottage, containing 6 rooms, closets, bath-room, &c. Apply at 331 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, 22 Sixteenth-st., 15 rooms, modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—876 AND 880 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement frame house, 10 rooms each, modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE 868 FULTON-ST., 9 rooms. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FRAME RESIDENCE, 209 Warren-av., 9 rooms, modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$75 PER MONTH, HOUSE NO. 14 Wanpansah-av., Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 79 South Sangamon-st., 10 rooms, with water and gas, upon large lot with stable. Inquire in store, 128 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 91 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with 11 rooms, sub-cellar, furnace, and registers, bath, water-closet, water on three floors, $60. A. J. McWYAN, 151 Monroe-st., third floor, or 200 Colfax-av.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS east front, on 75 foot lot, all in good order. Apply to owner, 375 Western-av.

TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, FINE condition, nicely furnished; the owner and wife would board with party.—52 Tyler-st.; nice neighborhood; one block from Van Buren-st. car, which you will take to Centre-av.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, 84 Douglas-place; with water, gas, and bath-room. Inquire of FREEMAN, CROCKER & CO., 49 Canal-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 TO SEPT. 1, FURNISHED cottage, 7 rooms, house new and convenient; references required. 745 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WARREN-av., $100.

2-story house on Walnut-st., $45.

Cottage, new and nice, on Western-av., $30.

2-story building, for printing office or shop, $25. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.:

Two-story and basement house on Robey, near Monroe, 10 rooms, rent $70.

Elegant 3-story and basement brick house on Morgan, corner Tyler, containing all modern improvements, $120.

Front rooms on Madison-st., suitable for business or residence.

Two furnished rooms on Loomis, near Jefferson Park.

Lower part of furnished house on Fulton-st., 5 rooms, rent $40.

4 Rooms on Halsted-st.

Cottage on Union-st., near Madison.

We have also stores and offices on the South and West Sides.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE, WITH or without furniture. No. 1401 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TO A PRIVATE family. Apply at 754 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3 NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGES; ALSO a two-story brick house, all 2 blocks from north city limits. D. WILLIAMS, 213 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH basement unfinished. Apply on premises No. 492 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—FINE COTTAGE IN PERFECT ORDER, on West Adams-st., near Hamilton. Call on J. A. OWEN, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, HOUSE OF TEN rooms, in best location. Apply to SAM. B. RAYMOND, 141 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, NEAR CORNER of Throop and Van Buren-sts; also, barn to rent. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, TWO-STORY AND basement brick house; 304 West Washington-st.; rent, $100 per month. B. W. ELLIS, 115 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT FOR 2 YEARS, PAID in advance, 1 cottage of 5 rooms, in Evanston; 3 houses of 8 rooms in North Evanston, and a Gothic house of 7 rooms in Glencoe; rent from $20 to $30 per month, and I will give the party leasing the privilege of purchasing within that time at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 810 WABASH-AV., elegantly furnished; for rent for sale cheap; second floor of 416 State-st. Nice cottage 952 Fulton-st.; 6 rooms, water, closets, etc. Inquire at D. HARRY HAMMER'S Law Office, 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NEAR UNION PARK, with 7 rooms, or for sale with ground lease. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY A NEAT 6 room cottage; closets and pantry, double parlors, with marble mantel, water in kitchen. Inquire at 893 Wentworth-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—WARREN-AV., NEAR WESTERN-av., 12 rooms, modern improvements, $65. C. W. DEAN, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO BROWN STONE FRONT houses on Ellis-av., cor. Egan-av., three stories and basement, $600 per annum.

House at Hyde Park, on Adams-st., south of Oak-st., $600. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR 1 YEAR, IN ONE OF THE most desirable localities on the South Side, a nicely-furnished house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 1222 WABASH-av., till Oct. 1, containing 9 rooms; rent $100 per month. Inquire on the premises, or at 87 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, No. 754 Michigan-av., containing 15 rooms and numerous closets, by VAN ELLIVINGSTON, 139 Twenty-second-st., store of W. H. Hayes & Co., between 9 and 2.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT DWELLING ON Wabash-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., suitable for residence or business; price, $1,500. MYRON L. PEARCE, 1085 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF TWO-STORY dwelling, Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., parlors, dining room, kitchen, and bedrooms, $65. Two-story house, 418 Warren-av., $40. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES OF 11 ROOMS ON ADAMS, near Halsted.

No. 64 North Halsted, 10 rooms, $1,000 per year.

No. 56 North Halsted, 10 rooms, $1,500 per year.

No. 262 West Washington, 10 rooms, $1,000 per year.

Cottage on Forquer-st., near Blue Island-av. cars.

Cottage on West Erie-st., near Robey-st., $25 per month.

Fine brick house on Ashland-av., $1,800 per year.

Flat on Green, near Madison.

5 rooms—will make a first-class restaurant.

Apply to B. EVANS, Real Estate and House Renting Agent, 188 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON SANGAMON-st., near Randolph-st. Rent $1,200 per annum. Also, a furnished house on Wood-st., near Adams-st.; rent, $1,500 per annum; about 14 rooms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR UNION PARK; mechanic's boarding house, 16 rooms; hotel, 25 rooms, $700 per annum. EDMUND G. STILES, Room 2, corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—NICELY FINISHED MARBLE house Michigan-av.; will sell for $1,800 down, monthly payments; fine location. SIMEON MEARS, 1131 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., LARGE HOUSE, lot, and barn, cheap at $1,300. Michigan-av., elegantly furnished marble front. Wabash-av., furnished brick, $2,400. Lake-av., large residence, completely furnished, room to run to lake, barn, etc., only $2,500. Michigan-av., 16 room frame, $1,000. Indiana-av., near Sixteenth, 10-room brick; by the month, $1,200. STORRS & WARE, No. 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 964 WABASH-AV., near Twenty-first-st. Apply at 330 Wabash-av., in basement.

TO RENT—A NICE 2-STORY BUILDING, 9 rooms, gas and water, on Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, No. 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY FRAME BUILDING No. 30 South Clinton-st.; 11 rooms. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK, 10 ROOMS, GAS FIXTURES, furnace, and bath; low rent. 68 Vernon-av. J. B. JACKSON, 21 Harrison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, furnished complete, will rent to a good tenant.

Michigan-av., 4-story marble front, near Twenty-fifth-st., furnished complete.

Michigan-av., 3-story and basement marble front, near Twenty-sixth-st., unfurnished. This is the cheapest house of the kind in the city. By JOHN H. ROSS & CO., 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, first-class, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st. Unfurnished 1 one on Hubbard-st., near Reuben-st. House is large, and lot is 100 feet front. J. D. HARVEY, 361 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate agent, 229 West Madison-st., one first floor 25x70, for business; suitable for any light business, on West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 23 WEST MADISON-st. Apply to GILES BRO. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, 22X80, IN the live water-power town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 45 State-st.; fine light on front and side, corner of alley, suitable for a wholesale jobbing business. Apply to HERRING & CO., on the premises, or at corner of Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—STORE 25X52, SUITABLE FOR hardware, dry goods, or grocery. Rent low. Inquire on premises, up stairs, 630 State-st.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE AND TWO suites offices in Ætna Sewing Machine Building, 146 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., first floor, Thompson's Block. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS OR OFFICES, THE two upper stories of the brick block on the corner of State-st. and Harmon-court. Apply to Dr. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, 20X80 FEET, $2,500. First floor above, same size, $1,000. Second floor, $500; basements, $600, in the new and elegant marble front block on State-st., near Van Buren. See them. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, STORES, AND BASEMENT at 60 South Canal-st. Apply at 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE BASEMENT AND two suites of rooms on second floor, and the entire third floor of No. 651 Wabash-av., from May 1, next. Apply to R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDINGS 420 AND 422 South Clark-st., near Polk; will not be rented for saloons. Apply to ALBERT E. NEELY, 308 Grove-st.

TO RENT—STORE, AND DWELLING OVERHEAD, 7 rooms, gas and water, No. 85 South Halsted. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW C. L. JENKS BUILDING, 10 and 12 Madison-st., marble front and first-class. C. L. JENKS, 351 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A LARGE CORNER store and dwelling, 10 rooms, suitable for any business, at present occupied by Blocki Bros. Apply at 360 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STORE, NO. 221 West Randolph-st. Possession given immediately. Apply on Wood-st., first house south of Madison.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT IN A THREE-STORY brick house No. 43 Milwaukee-av. Inquire at the place.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS, 594 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE 2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OF new marble front building 136 State-st., near corner of Madison. W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE PREMISES 226 EAST MONROE-st., now occupied by us, consisting of two shops 20x64, and 90 feet square of ground. These shops are centrally located, handy for carpenter shops or for storage. Apply on premises to BROWN BROS., Sidewalk Light Manufacturers.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT AND FIRST floor of a two-story and basement house, No. 38 Grant-place. Apply at 424 Belden-av.

TO RENT—STORE NOS. 21 AND 23 RIVER-ST. First-class in every respect. W. B. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT STORE ON WEST Lake-st., near Paulina; first-class location. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN MARBLE FRONT building Nos. 836 and 838 West Lake-st.; have water and gas fixtures. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR CONTAINING two large and two small rooms; also basement, three rooms for business purposes, at 178 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—944 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-first-st., first-class location for ladies' trade. Apply at 330 Wabash-av., in basement.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON LaSalle-st., corner South Water; will be ready by May 15. Apply to P. B. WEARE & CO., 25 and 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED basement, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.; will be ready May 15. Apply to P. B. WEARE, 25 and 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—THE BACK ROOM and basement of No. 97 West Madison-st., both 20x50, fronting on a good alley. Apply to A. W. PENNY, 62 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE 25X90, WITH BASEMENT, corner Desplaines and Carroll sts., $1,000. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A ROOM 25X50 FEET, WITH 6-horse power, good for any kind of small manufacturing business. Call at 161 West Chicago-av., near Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF NOS. 68 and 70 West Lake-st., for business purposes. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

TO RENT—OFFICE, FURNISHED, AFTER 3 p. m., to physician, cheap. Call at 121 West Washington-st., Room 4, before 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR LIGHT business or offices, at 96 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THREE FRONT offices over 71, 73, and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison. O. A. OBARY.

TO RENT—A 2 STORY BRICK BARN, CENTRALLY located on West Side; good for stable or storage. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENT, 25X90, ONLY $35; the cheapest rent in the city; gas, water, water-closet; modern improvements suitable for any business. Inquire at 1248 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, 7 rooms, No. 15 South Desplaines-st.; the second floor, 5 rooms, No. 124 West Randolph-st.; both premises with gas and water, and suitable for business places or offices. Inquire in store, 135 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL STORES, BEST chance in the city for bar and billiards. The trade of the hotel alone would make a splendid business.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR SOUTHWEST CORNER Canal and West Washington-sts. Apply to C. P. COGGESHALL, 24 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE BASEMENTS at 320 and 324 State-st., near Harrison; also, second and third floors in same building. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE-SIZE LOFTS IN new building, 320 to 324 State-st., near Harrison, suitable for halls or manufacturing purposes. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—NEW FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE OR single stores, 322 and 324 State-st., next block to present Post Office. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE ROOMY OFFICES in building corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts.; prices range from $300 to $600. Inquire in corner store.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE, NORTHEAST CORNER Polk and Clinton-sts., 22x56; the rear part of the store fit for housekeeping; also rooms, water-closets, and water up stairs; possession given immediately. MRS. J. A. BREMNAR.

TO RENT—STORE IN NEW MARBLE FRONT building 89 South Halsted-st., with or without basement. Apply on premises, in rear.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, AND room 25x70, marble front, No. 533 Milwaukee-av. Apply at No. 12 Grove-st.

TO RENT—STORE 20X67, 174 TWENTY-SECOND-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.; also, third floor, with 10 windows, well adapted for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire J. L. NEWMAN, Dentist, on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESKROOM, AT 338 Wabash-av., best location in the city for business. LEVI WING & CO.

TO RENT—A LARGE UPPER FLOOR, WELL located, at fair rent. Also, good office and desk room. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE ON TWENTY-SECOND-st. under Avenue House; also, basement. Best first-class retail locality in the city. HENRY WOOD, 908 Indiana-av.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED—LOANS ON real estate, short or long time, made by B. B. WILEY, 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CAWFIELD, 169 East Madison.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LOANS ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other chattels and collaterals. J. Q. WATSON, 78 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $1,000 to $25,000, at 9 and 10 per cent. R. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 213 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other collaterals. E. ROGERS, Room 49, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLLATERAL securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON real estate and collaterals. J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $10,000 AND UPWARDS, for a term of years, at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

$4,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO or Cook County real estate, at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 331 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH—ON YESTERDAY afternoon, between Field, Leiter & Co's. and South Sheldon-st., a small, lady's gold watch, on the Madison-st. cars. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving same at 53 South Sheldon-st.

LOST—ON OR NEAR WABASH-AV. AN IVORY handled cane, with gold band, marked H. C. Covert. By leaving the same at 448 State-st. the finder will be liberally rewarded. H. C. COVERT.

FOUND—A LIGHT BAY MARE, WITH WHITE hind feet, which the owner can have by paying charges and this advertisement. WM. H. BROOK, corner 39th y-Brand South Park-av.

STRAYED—THERE IS A STRAY NEW MILCH cow at my farm, 3 miles southwest of Brighton. A. CRAWFORD.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE GOOD RAILROAD MEN, competent to superintend 25 mile divisions of railroad construction; can find employment by applying to BRISCOE, HILL & CO., 77 Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich. Wanted, also, 20 foremen to work upon the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, north of Utica. Apply upon the work, or at the office. Utica is 20 miles from Detroit. BRISCOE, HILL & CO., Contractors.

WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE and cow and work in garden, a young man 18 or 20 years old, either Swede or Norwegian. Apply at 512 Michigan-av., near Harmon-court.

WANTED—BETWEEN NOW AND 1ST OF May, 2 steady married men, and 6 or 7 single men, at Tremont Gardens, 1½ miles south of Brighton House; Apply at garden. Good wages for the season of year.

WANTED—TEN MEN, WELL ACQUAINTED with the city, to peddle and drive ice wagons. Must be sober, industrious and good talkers. A. S. PIPER & CO., 16 Fuller-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, ONE LIVING with his parents preferred. Apply on the premises, to-morrow, between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., 30 and 32 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, TO handle and pack butter and eggs. Address E 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED to sell vinegar in the city. Apply to MEYER & LANG, 173 Halsted, rear building.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 20 SAW-MILL HANDS wages, $25 per month and board. 50 German and Scandinavian farm hands $1 per day and board. Free fare. Also, 200 railroad laborers. Apply Room 4, Lind's Block, 120 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR "LANDLORD and Tenant's Lawyer." The most popular book selling. Great demand. Everybody buys it. H. B. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED—10 SAW-MILL MEN, TO LEAVE to-day; also railroad laborers for section and other work, $2 per day; free fare. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORING MAN; ONE THAT understands gardening. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN MAN, FROM 17 TO 22 years of age, to assist in office; must be correct at figures, and a good penman. Address L, care Carrier No. 2.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 FOR OFFICE work; one that can write a fair hand, that can give good references, and that resides with his parents. Address, stating salary in own hand, L 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN A GARDEN 14 miles west. Call on A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON, A STEADY, RELIABLE man to take care of horses, and do plain gardening, for a private family; must be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Room 17, Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS, 3 LABORERS for city, 4 trunk-makers, 6 paperhangers, 1 boy about 15 years old, to drive team, boys to work in the city. Good farm hands. CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RESPECTABLE business; will pay from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 155 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANSING & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2.00 per day; station work at 25 cents per yard. 500 men for Michigan Central, double track; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, most sand, at different prices; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan; wages from $1.50 to $1.25 per cord; 50 brickyard men for Michigan; wages $35.00 per month and board; 50 farm hands for Illinois; free fare to all places. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A MEAT MARKET, one that can cut meat. Apply at 240 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court—Man for meat cook, also colored waiter. Girls for city, Riverside, and Evanston.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR CITY and several for country; $20 to $30 a week easily made on small capital. Samples, 25 cents. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN TO DRIVE carts. Apply at 278 Third-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN AN ESTABLISHED company; $1,000 per annum; cash security required, $2,000. Address Y 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL hat and cap salesman. Address K 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, HONEST, and trustworthy German dry goods salesman; one that will take the interest of his employer at heart; permanent situation and big salary for the right man at 734 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS, HEELERS, BURNISHERS and finishers to work on machine, fine sewed shoes, at 284 West Twelfth-st. QUIRK, HALE & KING.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN FOR machine shop; a man thoroughly posted in building work can learn of a good situation by addressing S 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO DO telegraphing and general office work in a mercantile office in a city near Chicago. Must be a good sound operator, No. 1 penman, and not afraid of work. Position permanent. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, references, and salary required first year. Address H 48, care Tribune office.

WANTED—AT McDOWELL & LEAKE'S, Bloomington, Ill., 4 journeymen harnessmakers, immediately.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., MOGREGOR, Ia., one first-class body-maker, and one trimmer, at once.

WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG MAN TO run a Gordon press; steady work. Apply at Weart's Tobacco Works, near North Rolling Mills.

WANTED—15 OR 20 CARPENTERS, LATHERS, and plasterers; steady job; good wages, and prompt pay guaranteed. R. B. LYNCH, 189 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter immediately. GEO. FEELING, Logansport, Ind.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MACHINE tender for wrapping-paper mill. Address HENKLE & BLACK, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE gas fixture business; and who has worked at gas fitting preferred; wages $6. Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—GLASS SIGNWRITERS; STEADY employment and good wages to good workmen. Apply or address NEWBERRY & DECON, 36 Dey-st., New York.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND CALSOMINERS; steady work and high wages. Apply at corner North Clark-st. and Belden-av.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CARPENTERS' and builders' shop, where machinery is employed; must be a first-class workman; a thorough live man, and have a general knowledge of machinery. Salary not so much a consideration as the right man. Apply at 248 North Wells-st., one block north of Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 128 Fifth-av.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER. Apply to FERGUS, 49 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE PAPER RULER. ONE WHO understands plain binding preferred. Apply to FERGUS, 49 South Canal-st.

WANTED—6 OR 8 GOOD CARPENTERS FOR steady work, at best wages, at Highland Park, 20 miles out on Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to A. BOCK.

WANTED—VARNISHER; ONE ACCUSTOMED to using shellac varnish. Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 103 and 105 Canal-st.

WANTED—GORDON PRESS FEEDER. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 61 and 63 West Lake-st.

WANTED—PLUMBERS. THOSE WHO CAN do gas fitting preferred. Also a boy who has worked at the trade as a helper. Apply at No. 149 State-st.

WANTED—CARPENTER. APPLY AT NO. 90 North May-st. this afternoon. MARK S. THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, ACCUSTOMED to job work and roofing, to go to Rantoul, Ill. Apply at 26, 30 and 32 West Washington-st. HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE.

WANTED—10 GOOD CABINET MAKERS AND one turner at 507 to 513 Kinzie-st. Steady work and good wages.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD HARNESS MAKERS immediately at 183 Twenty-second-st., between Wabash-av., and State-st.

WANTED—FIVE LATHERS IMMEDIATELY. Apply at 481 State-st.

WANTED—A STAIR BUILDER TO TAKE charge, at 45 Lumber-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—COACHMAN. ADDRESS R 13, Tribune office, giving reference to last employer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. C. PEASE—TEAMSTER—I DO ALL KINDS of teaming, and pay special attention to moving household goods. Spring wagons always ready for use. Also, teaming of all kinds attended to on short notice. Office No. 35 South Market-st., Mercantile Building, Room 2.

BEDS 50 CENTS PER NIGHT, AT THE OLD Original 25-cent California Meal Restaurant, 88 South Canal-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 584 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for universal marriage. Enclose stamped directions. P. O. Drawer 331 Chicago, Ill.

PINE TREES FOR SALE. INQUIRE OF GEORGE RING, corner Sixty-first-st. and Michigan-av., Englewood.

REDUCTION IN RENTS FOR 1872—EMPIRE combination parlor bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, economizing room and convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Makes every room available for sleeping. Sold on monthly payments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 83 Green-st. After May 1, 353 Madison.

SPRING WAGONS FOR MOVING HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, and stocks of goods, with experienced, careful men. Leave orders at office freight depot Michigan Central Railroad. McMURTEY & BRO.

SAVINGS BANK—WANTED, TO PURCHASE the charter of a savings bank located anywhere in this State. WAITE & CLARKE, 21 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS AND SHRUBBERY, at my old stand, 732 West Madison-st. All work warranted. A. H. FOSKETT.

WANTED—100 FEET SECOND-HAND SHELVING in good condition; must be sold cheap. Address J W G, care of Wm. B. Clapp & Bro., 69 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AQUARIUM, LARGE SIZE. INQUIRE of MEDCALFE & CO., 57 North Clark-st.

WANTED—COMMISSIONS—A MANUFACTURING agent, traveling through the Mississippi Valley, Kansas City and the adjoining towns, wishes to represent a Chicago house on commission. Starts May 1. Address N 83, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND active man, with some means, in the gravel roofing business; an American preferred. References given and required. Address Z 71, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A LIGHT cash business that will pay several hundred dollars per month. Address F 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GROCERY AND wine business. Apply at 137 1-2 South Halsted-st., any time after 1 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE FOR sound man with $1,200 to $1,500. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—IN WELL ESTABLISHED, safe paying business. Stock on hand cost $1,000. No bonus. 110 West Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO keep a set of books and act as saleswoman in a sewing machine office. Address P 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A LADY TO TAKE charge of a set of double-entry books, in a pleasant business; none but those of experience, and can give good references need apply. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 GOOD IRONERS AT THE ORIGINAL Laundry, 486 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LADIES FOR CITY AND COUNTRY for the Ladies' Chart. $5 a day easily made on small capital. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY NURSE; will give $10 per week and board. Apply to MRS. BLINN, 816 Cottage Grove-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. German or Scandinavian. Apply at 332 Thirty-third-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of a baby. Apply at 260 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL (Protestant); small family, good wages. Apply at 731 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN the kitchen and dining-room. Apply at 1155 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, wages $4; must be competent and bring references. Apply at 187 Fourth-av., in stove store.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework for a family of three persons; no particular nationality preferred; one that will give 15 minutes' notice before leaving. 1261 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. German or Norwegian preferred. Highest wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply at 770 Wabash-av., to-day.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, and one to sew and do second work. Private family on North Side. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. 189 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 146 STANTON-AV., NEAR Douglas House, a good Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a family of 3. To the right kind of a girl liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family. Apply at No. 144 Stanton-av.

WANTED—TO GO 30 MINUTES' RIDE FROM town, a middle aged woman, neat, reliable, and capable of doing the entire work of a family of 2 persons; a good home and fair wages. Apply at the office of T. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st., Saturday a. m., from 9 till 11 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, in a small private family. Apply at jewelry store, 195 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small family. 379 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 8 SOUTH SHELDON-ST., A first-class cook, and also a good second girl who fully understand their business; the family will remove to the South side on the 1st of May.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at Nos. 173 and 175 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family. Apply at 309 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, chambermaids, dining room waiters, dish washers, and all kinds of good female help, for first class families, hotels, and restaurants. CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 371 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK AND one to do second work, at 310½ South Clark-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 146 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT NURSE girl; references required. Apply at 908 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING ROOM GIRL AT Weber House, 156 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A child and make herself generally useful. Apply at 222 Sampson-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS dining room and second girl, at 274 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for family on North Side. Call on EURNESS & ABBOTT, 30 South Clinton-st., between 12 and 3, Saturday.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS DRESS MAKERS. Apply at 574 State-st.

WANTED—BUTTON-HOLE MAKERS ON fine shirts, at COLLINS' & HUNT'S, 423 Wabash-av.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, TRIMMERS, AND apprentices at 921 Wabash-av. Mrs. WYANT.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO HAS HAD SOME experience running a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, one who understands making mattress ticks preferred. HILGER, JENKINS & CO., 648 and 650 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A PLEASANT AND AGREEABLE young lady or widow, without children, as housekeeper for a widower. Address by mail, P. J. HOOD, 175 Milwaukee-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY of horses, mules, wagons, carriages, and harnesses; a car-load of country horses. Liberal advances on all goods in my charge. C. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concorde, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at T. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE, VERY LITTLE used. Lawrence & Brady's make, New Haven. Three seats. H. K. BUEL, 714 Wabash-av.

BOARDERS WANTED AT THE CHICAGO Horse Mart, Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Horses and carriages sold on commission.

CHICAGO HORSE MART, CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st. and Calumet-av.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having horses or carriages to sell at private or public sale, will find our house perfectly reliable, and with every facility for the business. We conduct our business on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in any mercantile pursuit. Horses and carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST STYLISH young horses in the city; works single or double, and is easy and graceful under saddle. Apply at MORRIS' Stables, 79 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—1 SPAN BLACK MARES, CLOSE matched, 4 years old, 1 span working horses, 1 Blackhawk stallion, 7 years old, suitable for any purpose; horses bought and sold, at 337 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS FOR brick-yards and railroad purposes, with harness complete. Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—2 NEW SHIFTING-TOP BUGGIES, 1 two-seated wagon, with top; 2 democrats; 1 grocery wagon, with top. Just being finished, 1 open buggy, 2 second-hand 2-seated carriages, at HATHAWAY'S, 800 State-st.

FOR SALE—2 DRAUGHT TEAMS, HEAVY harness and wagons; will exchange for lot, or cottage and lot. Inquire at barn, rear of 604 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a fine pair of carriage, city broken, horses, harness and open barouche. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket-work, and also jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighths and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 5-YEAR OLD mare; will trot in 3 1-2 minutes; for $175. Call at 444 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—AT $175, HORSE, HARNESS AND stylish top buggy, at above price; no kind of trade will do, cash only; I will sell it this day; see it at 126 West Washington-st. A. G. STOREY.

FOR SALE—THREE SPLENDID DRIVING horses; also, two good heavy teams. 181 West Lake-st., Jaques Hotel.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD, NEARLY NEW road sulkey. Can be seen at 73 Sedgwick-st., or apply to Dr. C. C. PAYNE, 49 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY A matched pair trotting horses; cheap drivers and work horses at Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE; GOOD for buggy or work; is young, and a good traveler. Inquire at J. B. SHAY, 242 West Madison-st.; basement.

I HAVE FOR SALE ALL GRADES OF DRIVING horses and carriage teams, and some cheap workers; call and see for yourself, corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts. J. CROSBY.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LUMBER WAGON and a set of double harness nearly new for a good dray and harness. Call to-day between 1 and 3, rear of 13 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND LIGHT TRUCK for one horse. Apply to the Western News Company, 39 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG, SOUND TEAM, GOOD harness and farm or lumber wagon. G. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, by a young lady and gentleman on West Side. Very best of references given. Address S 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a nicely furnished room without board, on Michigan or Wabash-av., near Grand Central Hotel. Address, stating location of house, rooms, and terms, Z 33 Tribune Branch Office, Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants to occupy a very good furnished room on or near West Washington-st. A quiet family residence preferred. Address A 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO LADIES, mother and daughter, 2 or 3 rooms suitable for housekeeping, near Madison-st. cars. Miss MARY A. RANDOLPH, 75 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OR LARGE room and alcove, unfurnished, from May 1, with or without board, for gentleman and wife. State location and price per month. Address CHARLES, 48 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished house by gentleman and wife; would board owner and wife for rent, with privilege to keep a few other boarders; must be good house and near Union Park; references exchanged. Address T 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, near Union Park. Address K 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern improvements, for a family of three adults. Address A 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a house of 6 or 7 rooms on the West Side, suitable for a family of three persons, no children. Address, for three days, Q 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR PART OF house, east of Union Park or north of Twelfth-st.; rent not over $50 or $60; will pay 3 months in advance. A. A. SAMPLE, 53 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a well furnished sleeping room, without board, in the vicinity of Madison and Sangamon-sts.; references exchanged. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, West Division preferred, convenient to street cars, by a prompt paying tenant. Address GEO. STANFORTH, care Carrier No. 26.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE WELL lighted loft, for manufacturing cigars, on the West Side in brick building. Address, stating terms, H 27, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JUDGE—INFORMATION WANTED of James Judge, formerly of Sparling-st., Lyndhurst; left in 1852, in ship tiberation, of Belfast, for Melbourne. Address THOMAS JUDGE, COOPER, Coed Talon, near Mold, Flintshire, England.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to travel in the country as agent in some profitable business. Address J. Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN used to horses and delivery wagon. Address E, 13 Brown-st., near Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE young man; some experience in the lumber and insurance business. Address A 40, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of good clerical abilities, as office-clerk, assistant bookkeeper or bill-clerk. T 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IS now open for engagement in some wholesale house. Address A 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk or salesman in a hardware store, where close attention to business will insure a permanent situation; references given if required. Address R F J, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHECK CLERK by an active, experienced young man; a Navigation company preferred. Address A 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GRAIN AND commission house. Parties requiring the services of a man of long experience and thoroughly conversant with the business in all its branches, and are willing to pay a liberal salary for said services, please address T 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, accountant, or correspondent, by a man of long experience, and with undoubted reference; permanent situation more an object than salary. Address JOHNSON, 149 Third-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, an experienced sash and door maker, as foreman or assistant; has held the place before; references first-class. Address G 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn sign painting. Address T 80, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man that understands the business, and is willing to work. Call at or address 184 West Twelfth-st., Saturday and Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATON WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; is not afraid of small-pox. Can be seen at 23 Third-av.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a private family by a good German girl. Apply at 117 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT Canadian as cook or general servant; references required. Address FANNY LANG, care of J. H. RANDLE, Lockport, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN a private family; one a cook, and the other as second girl. Call for two days at 234 Burnside-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, WITH SAMPLE bar, lease, license, good will, and fixtures, &c., in a good locality, for sale; doing a good business. Apply to McKENZIE, Mandarin tea store, 23 West Randolph-st.

A SMALL AND ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF dry goods with one year's lease of store, in one of the best locations on West Side, for sale. Rent very low, with room enough in rear for a small family to live. For particulars inquire of ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 128 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

AN ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF HARDWARE amounting to about $22,000, bought before the late large advance, for sale or exchange for improved city real estate. Address or call on me at hardware store of Hodge & Homer, 47 West Randolph-st. M. H. MORRIS.

A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS BUSINESS AND stand in the best locality on the right part of Address 231 West Madison-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DRY goods and groceries; best location; city of Elgin, Ill. For particulars address M. & J. McNEILL, Elgin.

A SALOON FOR SALE WITH LONG LEASE and low rent. Price, $375. Apply at 1724 South Clinton-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE, TIN, and stove business for sale, doing a fine trade, in a town of 3,000 inhabitants, that is growing rapidly; three railroads through the place; the business will be sold very cheap as the owner cannot devote his personal attention to it. For particulars, address V. D. CLARK, Ripon, Wis.

CIGAR STAND AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR sale. Good location for any business; rent $10 per month. Inquire at 19 Twenty-sixth-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT AN OLD ESTABLISHED stand in Peru, Ill. For particulars apply to CRONISE & MOORE, Peru, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND SALOON FIXTURES of saloon No. 423 Fifth-av. Inquire on the premises.

GOOD CHANCE—GOOD WILL OF SALOON and boarding house for sale. Charles place, corner South Franklin-st.

GOOD BOARDING-HOUSE, CENTRALLY located on the West Side, for sale. Full of good boarders. Rent only $1,200 per annum. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

HARDWARE STOCK AND STORE, CONSISTING of shelf-goods, farming implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, etc., for sale cheap; a good location for a practical tinner; will be sold at a bargain to a good buyer. Address KLINE BROS., Eagle, Waukesha County, Wis.

IF YOU CAN KEEP A HOTEL I'LL LET hotel, 25 rooms, large barn and grounds, at a bargain, for $450 per annum. ADMUND G. STILES, 31 Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

PARTIES IN WANT OF A GOOD LEGITIMATE business should not fail to call and examine the most simple, practical and perfect invention of the age, which is needed by everybody who has a carriage, buggy, dray, truck, or omnibus. State or county rights sold or exchanged for good property, on easy terms, by the patentee, at the office of PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 85 West Madison-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL GROCERY and liquor store for sale, with a good established trade, No. 115 Ewing-st., corner of Jefferson-st., a long lease given to a good tenant, the present owner retiring from business. Inquire on the premises, for three days.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, AND TINNERS' tools, with complete fixtures, for sale cheap. Call at 189 West Lake-st., corner Halsted.

SMALL STORE TO RENT, WITH SMALL stock of millinery and fixtures for sale; rent $15 per month. No. 1294½ State-st.

SALOON, FIXTURES, COUNTER, CHAIRS, tables, etc.; also a billiard table, new last fall, for sale cheap for cash. Call at 1321 State-st., near Thirty-first-st.

THE PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT of D. Reardon, deceased, will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises, 91 Fourth-av. WM. JOY.

THE FIXTURES OF A SALOON AND TWO pigeon-hole tables for sale; everything in good shape. Apply at 216 North Desplaines-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

13 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—PRIVATE boarding-house. Boarders wanted.

46 THIRTIETH-ST.—ONE UNFURNISHED front parlor, with board, to gentleman and wife, in private family.

124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-ST., MADISON House.—$2.50. Day board $5 per week.

140 WARREN-AV. — SUITE OF FRONT rooms, unfurnished; also parlor chamber, furnished, for one person, with board. References required.

161 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—CONVENIENT to Van Buren-st. cars. Good rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or small family.

240 WEST MADISON-ST. — FIRST-CLASS day board. It can't be beat. Try it.

393 WEST TAYLOR-ST., CORNER ABERDEEN, near street cars—Pleasant front and back double and single rooms, with board; modern improvements; private family.

609 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM with first-class board. Also a single room.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED single room, with first-class board, for gents, $9; also large furnished back room, for gent and lady or two adults, $8 each. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Pleasant location.

755 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites, also unfurnished rooms, with all modern improvements, with first-class table; references required.

GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—THOSE WISHING TO make arrangements for board at this most delightful place, can address me until May 1, at No. 1123 Indiana-av. E. K. COWLES.

I WILL BOARD TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, rooms furnished or unfurnished, from $18 to $22 per week; modern improvements; location very desirable on West Washington-st.; the best of references required. Address F 82, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st.; transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—HOUSE new; first class board; transient, $2 per day; day board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH SINGLE ROOM, FOR YOUNG gentleman, on West Side; private family preferred; best references. Address X 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, on West Side; a private family, and near Union Park preferred. A 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM on West Side; will pay $10 a week. Address W, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM BY A YOUNG man in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. Address X L, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN OF QUIET habits, in a central location; South Side preferred. Address, stating price, which must not exceed $10 per week, Y 29, Tribune Branch office. References exchanged.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 687 Wabash-av., desirable for business purposes. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY. We are authorized to lease the property on which our office is situated, on the southwest corner of Market and Monroe-sts.; being 200 feet front on Market, by 275 feet on Monroe, and 200 feet front on the river. For particulars, apply on the premises. A. J. & J. W. COOPER.

TO LEASE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL erect a building to suit responsible parties who will take a three to five year lease, 22 feet front on southeast corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., 100 feet deep to alley; 4 stories and basement in height. Will rent store and basement, if desired. Address D 80, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—ON EASY TERMS, 4 ACRE LOTS on Twelfth-st. and Western-av.; also 1 lot on Norton, near Fisk; also 10 lots near South Side Rolling Mills and Archer-av.; also 4 lots on Erie, near Robey; also 1 lot near S. W. P. Road and Taylor; also, for sale, cottages, Wentworth-av. and Forty-fifth-st. HARTMAN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO LEASE—NOW OCCUPIED AS A LUMBER yard, dock and yard 111 Archer-av., corner of Quarry-st. Buildings, scales, horses and wagons for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—LOT ON WABASH-AV., CORNER Monroe-st., at low rent and long time; terms a strong inducement to capitalists. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO LEASE—A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE furnished, with large grounds, at Kenwood Station, on Forty-seventh-st., supplied with hot water, &c. Apply to B. W. THOMAS, 377 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR TRADE—$3,000 WORTH OF PRINTING material and machinery for trade for Western land. H. C. CRANDLER & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD TEAM, wagon, and harness towards house and lot, or house on leased lot. Address F 63, Tribune office.